

THE GLASGOW Free Press.

No. 538. Vol. XI.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

UNSTAMPED, 2D.—STAMPED, 3D.

DIGEST OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

ROME IS TRANQUIL. Its venerable Pontiff-King is calm and cheerful. But the flames of infidelity and revolution are raging across modern civilisation, as over a burning prairie, and, unless hindered by a miraculous interposition, the city of the Holy See will, sooner or later, be seized by the conflagration.

Whether designedly or not, as a fact, Louis Napoleon is sacrificing the imperishable interests of religion to his own private, or *soi-disant* patriotic, ends. It must be admitted that the French garrison he keeps in Rome does keep off for the moment the sacrilegious onslaught of the revolution, but it only prepares a more complete catastrophe. When Austria overmatched Piedmont, by throwing all the force of France on the side of the latter in an armed interference, he at once deprived Austria of much of her strength, and afforded Piedmont the opportunity of increasing hers. The result is that a petty kingdom is in a position to retain its pillaged provinces in the face of a first-rate power. How different is the result in Rome! There the small auxiliary force helps fully as much to keep up the defenceless condition of its sovereign, as to defend him from foreign enemies. A brave and able French general had got together an army large enough and brave enough to defend the loved capital of Christendom against Piedmont and the secret societies. By Louis Napoleon's treachery that army was annihilated. A powerful and zealously Catholic kingdom was a bulwark in the foot of the Italian Peninsula against attacks from that quarter, and an ally in case of need. By Louis Napoleon's connivance that territory has been seized by the worst and most unnatural enemy the Pope has. His alliance with England has indefinitely increased the power for mischief of the oligarchical anti-Christianism of the English Government; and a diabolical conspiracy, scornfully indifferent alike to religion and morality, is allowed to gather organisation and strength under the weakness of a conscienceless usurpation, ready at the first moment the repressive force of France is out of the way, to make its last hideous inroad on the last refuge of virtue and of truth.

Meanwhile, a perverse moral agitation labours to overthrow the temporal power of the Pope, which the unbelievers who join in it regard even more confidently than Catholics as essential to his spiritual dominion.

The moment the French garrison is withdrawn the handful of troops which his Holiness is allowed to maintain will be no match for the rabble rout of revolutionary marauders, and any attempt of another power to bring him succour would produce an European war.

Piedmont pursues her contumacious course. We are informed that the minister of justice has sent a circular to the procureurs general, and recommends them to keep a strict watch over the writings and discourses of the clergy who go beyond the sphere of religion, and would hurt the State. He directs that the proceedings against the clergy be conducted with energy and promptness, and he directs assistance to be given to such of the clergy as have been visited with ecclesiastical punishment for having fulfilled their civil duties.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES appear to have effected an organisation even under the compact and enlightened despotism of the Russian Czar. A vast conspiracy which has demoralised a portion of the army in Poland has been compelled by the energy of Generals Chruleff and Luders

to display its existence. The former some little time back, addressing the officers of two disaffected regiments, informed them that he knew of their conspiracy, and that as soon as he was in possession of the names of the guilty parties, he would treat them like hounds, not like men. A deputation was in consequence sent to the General from the two regiments, to demand satisfaction for the language he had addressed to them. The deputation, on its arrival, met with rather a prompt reception. Its members were arrested, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death. Luders telegraphed to St. Petersburg for confirmation of the sentence, and received for reply, "You have full powers." He immediately confirmed the sentence. He was warned that if he carried it out his own life was forfeited. At six a.m. the deputation were shot in the citadel. At eleven, in the Saxony Gardens, Luders received a pistol shot which fractured his jaw. Chruleff, Kryzanowski, and Meschewicz are said to be included in the assassins' proscription list.

DURING THE BOMBARDMENT of Belgrade by the Turks, M. Wassitch, Austrian consul in that town, betook himself to the Turkish works. This proceeding had so suspicious an appearance that not only the population of Belgrade, but also the Servian officials, and even the representatives of foreign powers, began to call in question the policy of the Austrian government, as well as the conduct of its representative. The Prince of Serbia, at a meeting of the Consular body, characterised the proceeding in terms that were personally offensive to M. Wassitch. The *Gazette de Danube* subsequently published a semi-official article with reference to this incident, with the view of giving satisfaction to the Austrian Government, and of making a reparation for the suspicions provoked by the conduct of its consular agent. It is acknowledged by the Servian Government that "M. Wassitch, Administrator of the Consulate-General of at Belgrade, exhibited during the bombardment of the town the most praiseworthy activity in the cause of humanity, and especially in behalf of the Austrian subjects committed to his protection, to procure the cessation of the bombardment, and to spare the town and the population the greatest calamities, wherein, thanks to efforts as resolute as they were prudent, he succeeded in the course of a few hours."

The administrator was not satisfied with this declaration; and after communicating with his government, he consulted with the rest of the consular body, and left it to them to fix more precise conditions of the nature and manner of the satisfaction to be given. In pursuit of the arrangement made by the consuls, the Prince sent his prime minister, Garaschanin, to M. Wassitch, to express to him, after suitable apologies, the pleasure the Prince would experience in receiving his visits.

The Montenegrins have again beaten the Turks commanded by Abdi Pasha, near Spuz.

JUDGING FROM THE FEDERALISTS' accounts, they have experienced another reverse before Richmond. Stonewall Jackson appears to have left the valley of the Shenandoah for the purpose of helping in the operation. The Confederate attack was on the right wing of the Federals, which it drove behind the left wing, across the Chickahominy river. White House is evacuated, and the whole position of the Federal forces before Richmond turned. Gen. McClellan describes his retreat as a strategic movement. It was, however, only effected with heavy loss; and there is a significant intimation that he will receive supplies up the James

River. It is impossible to come to any conclusion as to the result of the battle to either side before the arrival of fuller accounts.

MR. HENNESSY moved the second reading of the Catholic Prisoners' Bill on Wednesday evening. Mr. Henley complimented the hon. gentleman on the able and temperate manner in which he had brought the matter before the House; but both himself and Sir G. Grey, while fully concurring in the general opinions expressed by Mr. Hennessy, declined to vote for the second reading, in consequence of the provision which placed the appointment and dismissal of the Catholic chaplain absolutely in the hands of the Catholic Bishop. Both the honourable members advised the withdrawal of his bill, under an intimation that it would be taken up by the Government. Mr. Hennessy expressed his willingness to withdraw the Bill, but the gentleman familiarly known in the House of Commons by the sobriquet of the "Missing Link" refusing to withdraw his amendment, it was negatived without a division.

THE CONSISTENT AND MAGNANIMOUS MANNER in which our English Whig Government respects the wishes of the people under its rule was signally manifested on Saturday last. On that day a deputation, headed by the Parliamentary representatives, delegates of the boroughs, Town Councils, and Town Commissioners of Ireland—in fact, a representation of all Ireland—waited on the Chief Secretary of State to request, in the name of the Irish people—not the repeal of the Union, not even the deposition of the Established sect, not a vote of a few millions to relieve the distress that the people are suffering—but a mere charter for their University. The Irish people, through this deputation, informed Lord Palmerston that they prefer denominational to mixed education. If other religions have not dogmas which they dare not allow to be imperilled in the minds of their youth at the most susceptible age, they have; they have already suffered too much for the glorious confession of the old religion to allow it to be the sport of the educational crotchets of free-thinking politicians such as Lord Palmerston, Lord Brougham, *et id genus omne*.

But Lord Palmerston thinks the mixed system of education the best for Ireland. And thus because, in my Lord Palmerston's opinion, such as it is, the mixed education is the best for Ireland, the wishes of an entire people are set at naught by a Government which has justified the most dishonourable and violent spoliation, on the plea of deferring to the alleged wishes of the people.

NATIONAL RIFLE MEETING AT WIMBLEDON.

THE MATCH BETWEEN THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

The great and important event of Saturday was the match between the Lords and the Commons. About half-past two o'clock the squads were told off in front of the council tent, Earl Ducie wearing a badge on his right arm as leader of the Lords' squad, and Lord Bury with a similar distinction as leader of the House of Commons' squad. They shortly after marched off to the range appropriated to their use, and commenced firing precisely at three, the Lords taking the lead at target 28, and the Commons at 29. For some time at the 200 yards range the issue was extremely doubtful, as the shots delivered on either side alternately favoured the one and the other, but this first stage in the contest was in the end decided by the Lords proving the victors by seven points, the total score of the Lords being 204 and the Commons 197.

The shooting at the 500 yards range was then commenced, and continued in a most spirited manner, Lord Vernon on the one side and Viscount Bury on the other making some very excellent shooting. Lord Bury scored two bull's eyes in succession, and four altogether. The contest throughout was most exciting, and at its conclusion the Lords were again the victors, as will be seen by the following official return of the umpires, Captain Bythsea of the 3rd Royals for the Lords, and Captain Wood of the 3rd Buffs for the Commons.

LORDS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Gross
	pts	pts	Total
Marquis of Abercorn	14 7	17 7	45
Earl of Airlie	11 6	13 7	37
Lord Bolton	12 7	16 7	42
Earl of Ducie	12 6	18 7	43
Lord Londesborough	9 6	12 6	33
Lord Lovat	6 5	8 4	23
Duke of Marlborough	15 7	11 6	39
Earl Somers	16 7	10 6	39
Lord Suffield	7 5	3 3	18
Lord Vernon	15 7	16 7	45
Lord Wharfedale	17 7	16 7	47

COMMONS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Gross
	pts	pts	Total
Lord Bury	15 7	17 7	46
Mr. Dillwyn	14 7	7 4	32
Lord Elcho	14 7	13 7	41
Mr. Forster, Bradford	7 5	16 7	35
Lord Grey de Wilton	9 5	0 0	14
Earl Grosvenor	14 7	8 5	34
Mr. Leslie	7 7	13 7	34
Mr. Hastings Russell	11 6	9 6	32
Mr. Talbot	11 7	4 4	26
Mr. H. Vivian	10 7	7 5	29
Hon. H. Wyndham	13 7	4 2	26

It will thus be seen that the Lords defeated the Commons by the very formidable majority of 62 points and hits included.

The Public Schools' match was equally interesting. Marlborough scored 182; Rugby, 224; Harrow, 234; Eton, 185. Harrow was declared winner amid much cheering.

The Herald Cup was won by Nichols, 10th Stafford, scoring 48. Gibbs, 1st Gloucester, scored 47.

The silver medal was won by Walton, 17th West York, scoring 46.

For the St. George's Vase, Leet, Queen's Westminster, and Ferguson, 1st Inverness, scored 80 each; the tie to be shot off on Monday.

It is very satisfactory to notice that the Lancashire men have taken a foremost position. The Liverpool Rifle Brigade has been ably represented by Sprott, Sullivan, Forcmy, and Sillem. The two former have won Whitworth rifles, and are entitled to shoot for the Queen's prize. It will be a great triumph if they manage to bring the prize to Liverpool.

TUESDAY.

The final competition for the Queen's Prize was the chief feature, and the following is the result:—Pitiley, Victoria Rifles, 1st Middlesex, won it, scoring 44; Douglas retired; Simpkins, 1st Notts, and Ferguson, 1st Inverness, both scored 42. The following is the gross total of the 20 highest scores, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards:—Pitiley, 1st Middlesex, 44; Simpkins, 1st Notts, 42; Ferguson, 1st Inverness, 42; Williams, 19th Middlesex, 41; Norfolk, 13th Suffolk, 41; Jee, 55th Lancashire, 41; Anderson, 22nd Middlesex, 40; Salisbury, 3rd Berks, 39; Walter, 17th West York, 37; Doe, 1st Middlesex, 36; Thomas, 4th West York, 35; Porter, 22nd Middlesex, 34; Sullivan, 5th Lancashire, 32; Morris, 9th Middlesex, 30; Bettell, 7th Lincoln, 29; Jaques, 70th Lancashire, 28; Allen, 12th Derby, 27; Millican, 4th Leicestershire, 27; French, 1st Warwick, 26; Hook, 3rd Devon, 26. When the result was announced Pitiley was carried in triumph on the shoulders of his comrades to the encampment.

WEDNESDAY.

The English and Scotch match excited great interest, and, notwithstanding the wet, Lady Grosvenor, Lady Elcho, Lady Bury, and a number of ladies were present. The betting was in favour of England. At the close of the second range shooting, England was 82 ahead. The shooting at 1,000 yards was not concluded, but England, in 73 rounds, made 164 points; and Scotland, in 65 rounds, 88 points. The following is the gross score at 800 and 900 yards:—

ENGLAND.—Lord Bury, 85; Captain Heaton, 81; M. Smith, 80; Major Halford, 83; Lord Ducie, 83; Ensign Halliday, 69; Private Beasley, 84; Sergeant Rowe, 76.

SCOTLAND.—H. Ross, 93; Ferguson, 81; Anderson, 76; Muir, 71; Moir, 83; Peterkin, 65; Master of Lovat, 73; E. Ross, 67.

There is a rumour of another Scottish eight challenging the present eight at some future meeting elsewhere.

Amongst the extraordinary scores at the meeting, Lieut. Lacy, 12th Regiment, has made 14 consecutive bull's eyes at 500 yards, with a Henry rifle.

The most remarkable shooting at extreme ranges was made recently at Hythe by General Hay. In sighting five of the Whitworth rifles to be used at Wimbledon he made 54 points, not counting hits, with 23 shots, at 800 yards.

It is stated to be the intention of the council to reward the 39 unsuccessful competitors for the Queen's prize with some mark of approval, as an inducement to competitors.

ALL COMERS' PRIZES.

200 YARDS.—Muir, 3rd Kirkcudbright, 18; Thornbury, Victoria Rifles, 18; Potter, School of Musketry, 18. Each winners of £20.

500 YARDS.—Punsheon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 20; Bluet, 10th Regt., 20; Wilson, School of Musketry, 20; Rose, School of Musketry, 20. Each winners of £35.

600 YARDS.—Dines, 28th Middlesex, 19; Moir, 23rd Stirling, 19; Cunliffe, 26th Cheshire, 19. Each winners of £50.

It is said that a wonderful plant has been discovered which stops bleeding immediately; it is called *Pangawar Jamba (Palla Tibolia)* from Java.

"DENHAM TOWERS."

A NEW AND ORIGINAL TALE,
IN FOUR PARTS.

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(Continued.)

The clock had struck six, and I turned to leave the room—to go down stairs to see the new master of Denham Towers.

Why do some moments of life remain on our memory for no possible reason that we can tell or guess at? Why do memories return uncalled for, again and again, as if absolutely determined never to be forgotten? Why do I recollect the reflection of myself as I passed the swing-glass when I was leaving the room? Why is that violet velvet gown, high to the throat, remembered like a picture, even to the folds of the skirts and the hanging of the black lace upon the sleeves? I passed on through the warm, fragrant anti-room, down the crimson-carpeted stairs into the library; and there I stood before the fire which just lighted up the room sufficiently for thought. But my first feeling was that I must not think—that I must not wait—that I must go through that door by my side into the dining-room, where Charles Denham, I knew, was waiting. So I bravely opened that door, and walked in. I only raised my eyes from the ground for a moment, and that moment showed me that the table was laid, and that Charles stood by the fire with a newspaper in his hand. He walked quickly towards me. "Maude!" he said, and our hands met. I looked up and saw bright, kind eyes, a fine fair forehead, and brown hair. There was something in his manner that stilled all fear. It was the master of Denham Towers being very kind to the daughter of the house, the headship of which was now his by hereditary right. It was not unpleasant, and I smiled when he drew my arm within his own, and, leading me to the fireplace, said, "We are almost brother and sister, I suppose. How strange, Maude, that we should now meet for the first time? You are exactly like what I expected to see." Again I smiled as I looked up into the frank speaker's face. "I don't mean, you know," he said, "that I had a vision of fair hair, and grey eyes, and all that sort of thing, but that I could not help having an idea of you, and now I feel that Maude Denham is exactly the kind of thing I expected her to be. I like that; do you?"

What a question! "Do you, Maude?" he asked, again, and I answered him, "Yes, Charles; I think I do."

We ate our dinner like people going through a solemn ceremony; and the words said not long ago in the picture-gallery seemed to be echoing round me—"No heir, no husband, no will. Perhaps I ought to have asked Charles Denham here."

I hardly know how that week passed. Not slowly certainly, but too fast for the feelings and actions that belonged to it. And at the end of it Charles and I stood alone in the house of our fathers. We had buried our dead out of our sight.

I felt as if I knew Charles Denham perfectly well after those days that we had spent together. He had never supposed that my father would die without a will, and make him master of Denham Towers. I saw his mother's letters. It was evident that she had not recovered her surprise, and she expressed her disappointment at not being able to recall to her mind the man who had chosen her son as his heir. Beatrice also wrote to her brother—"Why don't you describe Maude? It is not enough to say you like her. I must know what her looks are like if I am to love her as you order. I have different sorts of love for different companions, hair, eyes, expression. Don't you know that?"

We laughed over this, and it was arranged that when I could leave Denham Towers I should go to Langley Manor on a visit.

I remember it was on a Saturday night that

we spoke of this visit, and Charles, turning to me very suddenly, said—"You would love my mother—have you any objection to go to her directly?"

"Directly—oh Charles! I must, if—"

"Nonsense, Maude. I am not hurrying you away. But there is business to transact. I am of the law, you know, and I must have everything done at once, and in proper fashion—and, indeed, you had better go to Langley."

"Charles, something is wrong? If you are vexed about anything tell me."

"Vexed is not the right word; and yet I don't know a better. But you can stay—shall stay, if you like."

"What is it, Charles?"

"Now, Maude, we will have peace to-day and to-morrow; and on Monday you can decide about staying or going. You shall see your father's solicitor, Mr. Bennett, and you shall know my trouble." He smiled on me with his clear, bright, kind eyes, and I felt that his was the most truthful face that had ever been given to man. So I was content to say no more on that subject then.

Sunday came. We went to church. As I passed through the hall on my return I saw a newspaper on the table, and a paragraph edged with black caught my eye. Charles took it up, and giving it to Grant, who appeared at that moment, said, in a tone that surprised me, it was so peremptory, "Take it away!" I saw Grant's face with an expression of alarm upon it—I felt vexed and walked straight to my room. After taking off my bonnet I visited Hartley. She had been strangely ill the day before, and the doctor had desired me not to see her. She had been wandering in her talk, he said, and speaking about me.

As I passed through her sitting-room I saw the newspaper lying on her table. I took it up, and keeping it under my shawl went on into the bedroom. I talked to Hartley for a few minutes, and then went to the dining-room, expecting luncheon would be ready. When I was there I began to read the black-edged paragraph which told of my father's death. My eyes rested on those words—"The worthy Baronet died without a will. The vast estate goes to Mr. Denham, of Langley. We do not know what arrangements have been made for Miss Denham's benefit, who has no claim on the property, in consequence of the illegality of her mother's marriage."

This presented no idea to my mind except that of being illegitimate. I held the paper fast, the floor felt swaying backwards and forwards. I thought I had better lie down—get to the couch near the fire. But I could not move. On the floor then—and trying to let myself down gently, I fell with a loud sound, after which I neither heard nor thought more.

My awakening senses were greeted by the voice of Charles Denham—"Could no one keep this slanderous paper from her?" And then I heard Grant's voice—"God bless you, sir. It is false then." "False! yes, of course. Was there ever a more honourable man than Walter?" "Certainly not, sir," said Grant. "But it is said that Miss Denham can't inherit anything; that as to property, sir, it is the same as if her father and mother had never been married. It's enough to kill her; it's enough to break one's heart."

How I blessed the old man on my recovering consciousness. I felt strangely, and as if the room was full of people. I dared not, or I could not, open my eyes. But still mingling with dreary sounds that flowed about my ears in waves I could distinguish what Charles Denham answered.

"Mr. Bennett has taken the thing up, and will set it all right. Mr. Stratton, the proprietor of the newspaper, is a very honourable man, and is very much annoyed by what has happened. The paragraph was put in by a clever fellow employed about the paper who married the woman Clarence, once Miss Denham's nurse. There! that is all we know at present. She is recovering, you had better go."

"I can get up," I said to Jane, who had been supporting me against her shoulder. Charles came forward and helped me to stand. "I am so sorry that you should have been suddenly shocked by these—"

"Charles," I said, interrupting him, "keep still, Jane; I can't stand alone—Charles, I am

not sorry for this horrible thing having been said; and if any living creature thought it, then to say it was good for me. It is far better to meet such a thing openly than to have it secretly whispered."

"You are quite right. Complications of trouble might have arisen. I am glad to see you keep your courage up, Maude. Bennett will manage it all quite well. I have no fears."

While Charles had been speaking, Jane had settled me in an easy chair. Seeing me recovered, she now left the room.

Then Charles Denham drew his chair close to the side of the fire where I was sitting, and said—"You look scared still. But you are better. Now, we need not talk for repetition—you are not going to be ill again, are you?"

"No, Charles; I am only faint at heart. Can it be true?"

"I don't know—your father was very fond of you."

"I was the delight of his life."

(To be continued.)

BALLAD AND LEGENDARY LORE.

THE YOUTH AND THE MERMAID.

Where stretched a shiny sea of sand, between
The frowning cliffs and ocean's waveless breast,
On Mona's coast, a princely youth once strayed,
What time, the sun was sinking in the west.

His eyes were blue as strips of azure sky
In April's show'ry month, and golden fair
His wealth of locks, as when the sunset's glow
Shines on some wild Circassian's wavy hair.

The sea fresh breezes kiss'd his dewy lips
To ruby richness, and the moss-rose blown,
Show'd like the full flush on his silken cheek—
Unsoftened by the manly growth of down.

A maiden mildness of expression, warm
With youth's fresh fervour, he gazed athwart
As, standing on the beach, he gazed athwart
The ocean on the western crimson skies.

Thence wooed to visionary realms, his mind
Pinn'd with poet-thought, prepared to spring;
When, melting on his ears soft music came,
And drenched in melody his fancy's wing—

Now dying faint amid the rippling tide,
Now swelling forth in full-toned harmonies,
Woven with words that told a plaintive tale,
Borne on the eddying currents of the breeze.

"Oh, fair's the land that's underneath the main,
Its sapphire hills, and sloping vales of beryl;
Down where the mermen build a throne for me,
Of veined jasper, chrysolite, and pearl.

"Where nymphs attendant weave the amaranth,
A snowy circlet, to enwreath my head,
And sirens sing symphonious evermore,
On lawns with sea-rose and arbutus spread.

"Where, robed in garments of the white sea foam,
An opal sceptre in my hand, I reign
The happy queen of all the sparry realms,
And scaly sons and daughters of the main.

"Oh! dearly, dearly do I love my home,
The green-hair'd maidens, and the mermen true;
Its coral cliffs, diamond illum'd plains,
And crystal atmosphere of emerald dew.

"Yet, I would yield my throne and sceptre bright,
Forsake my haunts beneath the bounding sea,
And roam, remote, the air-enveloped land,
To tend and live alone, sweet love, with thee.

"Long have I wept and sigh'd the whole night through,
For some sweet sorrow struggled in my breast,
Which fled, or changed to rapture and delight,
Soon as the golden sun approached the west.

"And now I've dress'd my tresses long and fair,
And comb'd them with the lust'rous chrysolite;
Oh, thou! that listenest to my mournful lay,
Scorn not the passion of the ocean girl."

Then up, 'mid circling waves, a mermaid rose,
Her strange and beauteous form confest to sight,
And op'ning wide her pearly arms, she sigh'd,
And gazed upon the youth in wild delight.

Amazed and startled at her siren form,
Her streaming hair, and star irradiate eyes,
The simple youth, to am'rous smiles unknown,
Turned round, and inward fled in blank surprise.

She gazed till he was out of sight, then wept,
And bent her burning brow beneath the tide,
Till her sad sorrows, eddying thro' its depths,
Brought all her sea-born subjects to her side.

Then, turning to their countless sunny forms—
The diamond dew-drops glist'ning in her eyes—
She told her love, her woes, her bitter wrongs,
In dulcet tones, and mournful melting sighs.

"And never, never till my heart is heal'd,
Shall he behold, across his native isle,
The blue sky bend, flow'rs bloom, or sweet birds sing,
The mild moon's beam, or sunset's slumbering smile."

She said—and plunging in the purple wave,
Was follow'd quickly by its myriad hosts,
Dashing and rolling thro' the seething spray,
Till angry billows lashed the echoing coasts.

And, as night fell, a murky mist arose,
Shrouding in darkness Mona's island round;
And, when night passed, no luminous light could pierce
Its dismal depths and ghastly gloom profound.

And thro' the long, long term, of cold and shade,
Was heard the mermaid's wail and languid sighs,
Mingled betimes with the weird wild refrain
Of drowning mariners' despairing cries.

Till many months of dreary darkness passed,
And the sea maiden's sorrows died away,
Upon its drenched and well'ring hills and plains
Broke once again the light of dawning day.

JOHN P. EIFFE.

NOTE.—There is a tradition in the Isle of Man, that a mermaid becoming enamoured of a young man, of extraordinary beauty, took an opportunity of meeting him, one day, as he walked on the shore, and opened her passion to him, but was received with a coldness, occasioned by his horror and surprise at her appearance. This, however, was so misconstrued by the sea lady, that in revenge for his treatment of her, she punished the whole island by covering it with a mist, so that all who attempted to carry on a commerce with it, either never arrived at it, but wandered up and down the sea, or were on a sudden wrecked upon its cliffs.—COLLINS.—Vide Gillian's Library Edition of British Poets.

Varieties.

"Union is not always strength," as the sailor said when he saw the purser mixing his rum with water.

HOLDING A HORSE.—"Here, fellow, hold this horse." "Does he kick?" "Kick!—no. Take hold of him." "Does he bite?" "Bite!—no. Take hold of the bridle, I say." "Does it take two to hold him?" "No!" "Then hold him yourself."

"The candles you sold me last night were very bad," said Snett to a tallow chandler. "Indeed, sir," said he, "I am very sorry for that." "Yes, sir; do you know that they burnt to the middle, and then wouldn't burn any longer?" "You surprise me; what, sir! did they go out?" "No, sir." "What then?" "They burnt shorter!"

CARD TABLE SIGNALS.—"Never," says Gurney, "let a man and wife play together at whist. There are always family telegraphs; and if they fancy their looks are watched, they can always communicate by words. I found out that I could never win of Smigsmag and his wife. I mentioned this one day, and was answered, 'No, you can never win of them.' 'Why?' said I. 'Because,' said my friend, 'they have established a code.' 'Dear me!' said I, 'signals by looks?' 'No,' said he, 'by words. If Mrs. Smigsmag is to lead, Smigsmag says, 'Dear, begin.' 'Dear begins with D—so does diamonds; and out comes one from the lady. If he is to lead, and she says, 'S, my love!' she wants a spade. 'Harriet, my dear, how long you are sorting your cards!' Mrs. Smigsmag stumps down a heart; and a gentle, 'Come, my love!' on either side, produces a club."

The black cap and white throat are being rapidly exterminated in the south of England. There is a dispute now going on in the Southampton papers as to these birds, some asserting that the former is the male and the latter the female of the same species. Mr. G. M. Passenger, a Southampton naturalist, has proved, however, that they belong to a different species, and are so considered in France, Italy, and Germany. Some of the notes of the black cap are superior to those of the nightingale. Mr. Passenger states that the chief food of the British song-birds are the leaf rolling caterpillar, the green oak moth, the grub of the cabbage butterfly, the meal worm, and all kinds of larvae. He says that if a little over-ripe fruit was left on bushes and trees, these birds would never touch the sound fruit. Both the black cap and white throat are very fond of the over-ripe raspberry on account of the white maggot it contains.

COCK FIGHTING IN THE MANILLA ISLES.—The scene of action is a small building, built of bamboo, and thatched with palm-leaves, in the interior of which the benches for the spectators rise behind each other in form of an amphitheatre, while the arena or pit is filled with the owners of cocks and betting-men, until the signal for the commencement of the combat is given. Each owner caresses or incites once more his champion, or to prove his courage flings him against one of the other cocks. At last the spectators have decided to back one or the other of the cocks, red or white, the flat comb or the round comb; the bets are "on," and the "spur," a sharp-pointed weapon above two inches in length, and provided with a sheath, is firmly attached to the right foot. Then the two cocks are simultaneously swung against each other, and a few feathers are plucked from their necks to excite their fury. The bell in the hand of the director gives the signal for the commencement of the "main." The spectators retire from the "pit," the sheaths are taken off the trenchant spur, and the encounter commences. Most marvellous is the eagerness of the fray, the dogged valour, which these two knightly antagonists display to the very last gasp; how, even wounded, bleeding, and sorely fatigued, they will not give up the contest! Occasionally it happens that neither of the combatants is hailed the victor. The extraordinary keen, sharp "spur" sometimes wounds both warriors with terrible severity, till, with severed limbs, and bleeding from every pore, both lie dead on the field of battle.

Who goes home?—Every night, when the House breaks up, the doorkeeper, in accordance with ancient custom, roars these words out at the top of his voice. It was formerly the practice, in by-gone days, for all members who were going in the direction of the Speaker's residence to act as his body-guard, in order to prevent any attack upon him, or any violent abduction of his sacred person by an angry court. The old proclamation is still made every evening on which the House sits, although, of course, it has now lost all its meaning—Royalty and the Commons not being in the habit now of grappling with another's throats, and Mr. Speaker's house being no longer at a distance, but forming part and parcel of the House.

HOUSE BUILDING EXTRAORDINARY.—Early in the arch was set a hen; and as her nest was a sack, a sack was placed under and around it to keep the heat. When the hen was set she was in good feather, wearing an ample tail according to her kind—the Brahma; but as the free weeks passed on, her tail seemed much broken, assumed a very dilapidated appearance, and finally became a mere stump. This excited the fellow-hens and surprise, as there was nothing near where she sat against which she was likely to "spoils her tail. When the chickens were "Ditched, and they and their mother were taken to a fresh nest, and the old one removed, it was found that a mouse had constructed a beautiful nest under the basket. The round of the nest was made of tow scraped from the sack, and lined with (or gnawed) hay from the hen's nest, the lining was the feathers of the hen's tail, which had evidently been removed, a small bit time, as wanted, until all the firm feathers were reduced to stumps, showing marks of the hen's teeth. We should have liked to hear the hen's remarks on the transaction as the fabric pressed, when the mouse was nibbling her tail. The hatching had been rather later, the owner of the hen would have had two young families instead of one.—*Field.*

COTCH DEGREES.—When the University of Andrews sold her honours—a proceeding which provoked Dr. Johnson to tell the heads of the college that they would get rich by degrading, and which has long since been abandoned—certain minister, who deemed that his minions would be more acceptable and more useful if he possessed what the Germans call the "hat, put £15 in his purse, and went to Andrews "to purchase for himself a good man's servant accompanied him, was present when his master was formally introduced to the long-desired honour. On his "the doctor" sent for his servant, and asked him somewhat as follows:—"Noo, ders, ye'll aye be sure to ca' me the doctor, in any body spiers at ye about me, ye'll be sure to say the doctor's in his study, or some doctor's engaged, or the doctor shall see the hat in a crack." "That a' depends," was the answer, "upon whether ye'll call me doctor too." "Proved," the reverend doctor stated. "Ay, it's just so," answered the other; "for when I find that it's Germany, I e'en got a diploma myself; sae superior just be good enough to say—doctor, put on your coat, or, doctor, bring me some whiskey—ing-bird-hot water; and gin any body spiers at ye an oak nut me, ye'll be sure to say the doctor's in the study, or the doctor's in the pantry, or the doctor's digging potatoes, as the case may be."

Foreign News.

PIEDMONT.

A letter addressed to the *Sentinella Bresciana* on July 1st, from Verona, says that on Friday evening, at 11 or 12 o'clock, a tremendous explosion took place in the courtyard of the bishop's palace, as loud as would be produced by a twenty-eight pounder. One may imagine the impression which such a commotion must have produced on Mgr. Canossa. It was found to be a bomb which had been thrown into the door of the palace.

A notice had been fixed on the door containing these words:—*This is the first warning.* It was thought that this attack was made in consequence of the bishop having signed the address of the temporal power of the Pope.

A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE.

The Turin journals made a great fuss lately at a protest against the temporal power, in the form of an address to the Pope, and which, according to their statements, been numerous signed by members of the Italian clergy following the inspirations of R. P. Passaglia, chaplain to Garibaldi, and of Frattini.

The *Siecle* gave the sum total of these adherents, without, however, giving the names. An Italian paper, which had not thought it necessary to employ a similar reserve, was besieged day by energetic denials of the same character as the one we publish below, which was addressed to the *Contemporaneo* of Florence:—

"DECLARATION."

"To the Editor of the *Contemporaneo*.
"SIR,—Amongst the signatures appended to the address of Father Passaglia I find mine. I have never had the slightest intercourse with these interdicted priests; I have never signed the address; and I cannot understand the insolence of their inserting my name in this infamous list. I also unhesitatingly declare that this is a forged signature.

"Disce omnes et crimine ab uno,

"AGOSTINO MANCIOTTI PLEVANO."

The *Echo de Bologna* of the 30th June, mentions thirteen similar protests.

The first warning given to the Bishop of Verona, by the bursting of a bomb in the courtyard of his episcopal palace, does not seem to be an isolated case. "If the accounts received this evening are to be believed," says the *Italie* of Turin, "and which, we re-publish, without, however, guaranteeing them, the fact of the explosion of a shell in the courtyard of the Bishop's palace at Verona is not an isolated case. On the night of the 29th and 30th of June, similar explosions took place at Vicenza, and at Treviso. In the latter town, the houses adjoining the episcopal palace were injured, and the Bishop made his escape."

These odious attacks do not lessen the apostolic zeal of the Italian prelates who were not allowed to go to Rome, and answer to the summons of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The *Messenger du Midi* states, that according to its Turin correspondent, all the Italian Bishops have already sent in their adhesion to the address signed at Rome by the Episcopate. Those of Lombardy have not yet done so.

POLAND.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE ARCHDUKE CONSTANTINE.

The *Independence Belge* publishes the following letter from Warsaw, dated the 4th inst.:

"At Warsaw, as at St. Petersburg, the extreme parties seem to have agreed to turn aside the government from the path of reform into which it had boldly entered. These parties will fall, it is to be hoped, at Warsaw before the good sense of the public, as they have fallen at St. Petersburg. I send you a few details of the horrible attempt to assassinate the Grand Duke Constantine. Yesterday morning, 3rd July, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine had received at the Chateau du Belvedere the high Polish functionaries, and a deputation from the municipal body, presented to him by the head of the Civil Administration, Marquis Wielopolski. The duke had a kind word for each; to the members of the council of state he said he counted upon their loyal support, and was happy to share their labours. At noon his imperial highness visited the Greek Cathedral, afterwards the Catholic Cathedral, and was received at the porches of both churches by the metropolitan archbishops of the respective faiths. He was heartily welcomed everywhere by a large crowd, who occasionally cheered him. In the evening his imperial highness drove in his carriage to the theatre, without an escort, to see the opera of *Stradella*. Before the opera was over, while getting into his carriage, about half-past nine o'clock, under the vestibule of the theatre, an individual who had concealed himself in one of the passages, approached close to him and fired a pistol point blank at him. The ball, fortunately, only grazed the right clavicle, having been turned off by a button and the Archduke's epaulette. The assassin was immediately seized by one of the aides-de-camp on duty, Baron Bremsen, who caught him so firmly by the back of the neck that he nearly choked him. The man vomited, and it was for a moment supposed he had taken poison. This miserable wretch had the pistol still in his hand. His name is Jarosynski, and he is a tailor's apprentice. He has already been examined, and some of his accomplices have been arrested. It is difficult to describe what consternation this event has caused among Russians, as well as among the Poles. The opera, as you may imagine, was brought to a sudden conclusion, and among the first at the side of the Grand Duke was the Marquis Wielopolski. The Grand Duke was taken back to his box in the Opera House, where he received surgical aid, and had the wound bandaged. He then proceeded in a close carriage to the Chateau du Belvedere. He himself informed the Grand

Duchess of what had occurred, and, despite the advanced state of her pregnancy, she received the news with great calmness. At first it was feared that this attempt was but the signal for some revolutionary movement. Strong detachments of troops immediately patrolled the streets and occupied the principal squares, but, happily, last night and this morning have passed in perfect tranquillity. And what will now be the consequence of this attempt? Let us hope that it will induce the friends of order to pronounce themselves energetically against a factious minority, which shrinks from no means to thwart the regenerating work inaugurated by the sovereign, under the auspices of his august brother and of the Marquis Wielopolski. It is said that among the persons arrested is the man who fired at General Luders. The general has been suffering great agony the last few days.

RECOGNITION OF "ITALY" BY RUSSIA.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 8.

An official despatch, announcing to the French Government the recognition of "Italy" by Russia, arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburg.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Monday, July 7.

The case of M. Greppo, who, with some other persons, was accused of belonging to a secret political society, came on to-day. The court rejected the demand of several of the accused that police agents should not be heard as witnesses.

COTTON CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The cotton manufacturers of Rouen have sent a deputation to the Emperor to represent to him that, from the excessively high price of the raw material, and the falling off in the demand for cotton goods, they must before long close their mills, and that some amongst them will have to suspend payment. Similar representations have been made from Lille, where many of the manufacturers are represented to be in a critical state, while to prevent one mill closing which employs a great number of people the Government has assisted it with a loan.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The semi-official article in the *Constitutionnel*, repudiating political objects in Mexico, and declaring that France now seeks only redress for injury to private interests, is received with applause by the rest of the Paris journals, but the honour of the French flag will probably render it necessary to occupy the capital.

SERVIA.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 6.

It is stated that Austria, France, England, and Prussia regard the right of military occupation in Serbia by the Porte as in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, and as regulating also the future relations between the Porte and Servia.

TURKEY.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BELGRADE.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says it is rumoured at Vienna that Russia is desirous that the citadel of Belgrade should be dismantled in consequence of the bombardment, and that the Montenegrins should have a harbour at Antivari. This is a point on the coast that Italy wants to operate on in the rear of the Quadrilateral, Russia being her accomplice in the project, with ulterior views of her own.

MONTENEGRO.

The Turks continue to retreat before the Montenegrins. A despatch from Ragusa, dated July 4, says that the Montenegrins were cannonading Niksich. Dervisch-Pacha, who was completely routed, had called on the Bashibazouks of Herzegovine.

ISOLATION OF AUSTRIA.

The *Press* of Vienna remarks that the hope of injuring Austria has contributed not a little to the recognition of "Italy" by Russia, and says that Russia and Prussia will be in future the diplomatic allies of "Italy" against Austria. In Italy, England is still more dangerous for us than Russia and Prussia, for there we encounter at every step an English interest.

RUSSIA.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

DRESDEN, Saturday, July 5.

The *Dresden Journal* of to-day publishes an official telegram from Warsaw, stating that in the attempt made upon the life of the Grand Duke Constantine, the ball grazed his imperial highness's left clavicle.

WARSAW, Friday, July 4.

It is officially stated that the name of the man who attempted to assassinate the Grand Duke Constantine, is Jarosynski.

The muzzle of the pistol touched the duke's person at the moment of being discharged. The ball grazed the duke's left clavicle.

The health of his imperial highness, who already transacts public business, leaves nothing to be desired.

The double criminal attempt at Warsaw appears to be the result of a plot which, if it be true, as is stated, that the assassin of the Grand Duke Constantine is in custody, may perhaps be discovered.

A letter from St. Petersburg, published in the *Independence Belge*, hints that the Grand Duke was aware when he left for Warsaw that he would be exposed to this danger. General Luders had received an anonymous letter, which he placed before the Emperor, and this letter had no other effect than to hasten the departure of the Grand Duke and General Kryganowski, who was named by the anonymous writer as the object of the threatened attack. The following is the version of the letter to the Belgian paper:

"General Luders had received some days previously an anonymous letter of a threatening character, in which he was told that a resolution had been made to put to death a certain number of the principal functionaries at Warsaw, commencing with him. The second victim named was Lieutenant-General Kryganowski, the military Governor-General at Warsaw. This General, who had been summoned by the Emperor, had arrived at St. Petersburg a fortnight before. On learning the news of the attempt on General Luders, the Emperor desired General Kryganowski to return at once to Warsaw, and the latter took his departure at once, this morning (Sunday), by the railway. The Grand Duke Constantine will start for Warsaw also on Tuesday next. It is really heroic to thus run into danger."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Saturday, July 5.

The same Spanish papers which formerly defended Gen. Prim attack him now, and express doubts whether France has really the intention of politically and morally reorganising Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PRIM AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday, July 6.

The Spanish war steamer Don Antonio Ulloa arrived here to-day, having on board General Prim, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces. The General left for London by the 6 p.m. train.

AMERICA.

MORE FIGHTING AT RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, 24th June, Evening.

A severe battle took place on the 16th inst., near Charleston.

The loss on both sides is said to be exceedingly heavy.

The Confederates are reported victorious, but no Northern account received.

The Federal mortar fleet has left New Orleans for Vicksburg.

The judgment against the Circassian is, that the papers found on board give the clearest proof of a deliberate intention to run the blockade.

Beauregard had arrived at Montgomery, en route for Richmond.

Lincoln and General Pope are gone to West Point, to hold a consultation with Gen. Scott.

An amendment has been passed by the committee of the House of Representatives for the issue of 150 million demand notes, giving the privilege to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue notes of less denomination than five dollars.

There is no material change in New Orleans.

The Federal War Department has offered two dollars premium and one month's advance for all recruits. Butler still continues to hold controversies with the Foreign Consuls. He also condemned an alderman and the chairman of the ladies' relief committee to hard labour in Fort Jackson with ball and chain.

Butler, replying to a request from the Acting British Consul, Coppel, for information with regard to the oath to be administered to foreign residents, said he would give no answer until Coppel's pretensions and credentials were recognised by the British and Federal Governments. All attempts by Coppel at official action must cease in consequence of his not producing his credentials.

Great excitement prevailed on the Isthmus of Panama in consequence of a body of Mosquera's troops having landed at Aspinwall. The citizens were ordered by the Government of Panama to arm themselves, but eventually permitted the troops to go to Panama.

NEW YORK, June 26, Evening.

M'Clellan officially reports that his pickets to the left had been considerably advanced, under sharp resistance from the Confederates.

The picket lines of Heintzelman and Hooker were where he wished them to be.

The affair is over, and he has gained his point, with little loss.

Notwithstanding strong opposition, the Confederates were driven out of their camp in front. The ground gained is a swamp, with thick underbrush, beyond which is an open country. The position gained is considered important.

SKETCHES OF PAPAL HISTORY.

Grand and impressive was the celebration at the Vatican Basilica on the 18th of January for the Chair of St. Peter, or transfer of that Apostle's Episcopal See from Antioch to Rome, A.D. 42, where he governed the Church for 25 years, till his martyrdom in the 13th year of Nero. The Supreme Pontiff, carried to the sanctuary on the portative throne, with the baldachino and flabella, assists at the High Mass performed by a Cardinal; and in the evening, after solemn vespers, with exquisite music in the Choir-chapel, the Canons move processional by torchlight to incense the confessional or veritable tomb of that Apostle, under the glorious dome, in that subterranean chapel resplendent with coloured marbles and gold, beneath the circle of ever-burning lamps, and approached through the vestibule all encrusted with precious stones, below that high altar where, save on this and a few other occasions, none but the Pope can celebrate. Most interesting is it to trace the footsteps of the Chief Apostle and his colleague, recognised by the Church as only second to himself, in the sacred monuments of their labours and sufferings within, or in the environs of this city, as the octave of their great festival affords best opportunity for by its series of beautiful rites in these several churches connected with their story. The splendid ceremonial at St. Paul's on the Ostian Way, 30th June, also attended by the Pontiff and Cardinals, is the most impressive, and, in grouping, the stateliest scene ever presented within that magnificently restored Basilica; and at the three solitary churches, so seldom visited, on the Campagna, about a mile further from the city, *SS. Vincenzo ed Anastasia*, an abbey founded in the 7th century, *S. Maria Scala Caeli*, and *S. Paolo alle tre Fontane*, of ancient origin, though actual buildings of the 16th century, on this day there is an unusual concourse for the commemoration, where (in the last named of the three) we may taste the waters of the three springs included within the temple built by Giacomo della Porta, said to have gushed severally from the earth as St. Paul's severed head, rebounding, touched those spots before it rested. In the subterranean under *S. Maria in Via Lata*, on the Corso, the auditors of the Rota attend a Pontifical Mass on the 2nd July, in honour of the same apostle, said to have been imprisoned here with St. Luke. On the 3rd are exposed the chains of St. Peter at Pontifical rites in the Basilica, where they have been kept since the 5th century; and on the 4th are similar services in those terrific Mamertine prisons in whose lowest abyss (the dungeon added by Servius Tullius) the two apostles were confined till led out for death, and where they are said to have baptized their two jailers with 41 fellow-captives. The exposition of the heads of St. Peter and Paul, at the Vatican, on the last evening of this Octave, is attended *ex-officio* by the Roman Senate,—what a contrast to the duties of the body alike designated in antique ages! Affecting also are the rites on the previous day, at *S. Pietro in Montorio*, and in the beautiful circular chapel contiguous, raised by Bramante over the supposed site of St. Peter's crucifixion; but the tradition that the Apostle suffered on the Janiculum Hill is now generally rejected under the convincing arguments of able archaeologists, who determine the real death-scene in the circus of Nero in the Vatican, very near to that gorgeous tomb whither his remains were finally removed. We need not doubt the authenticity of another site—scene of these Octave solemnities on their 3rd day,—*S. Pudenciana*, the Basilica raised over the house of the Senator Pudens, the Saint's father, who entertained St. Peter, and whose dwelling became the first place of Christian worship in Rome, the Apostle having there, it is said, made use of a wooden altar still extant, and now encased in marble. Both in the Mamertine prisons and those under *S. Maria in Via Lata* are springs said to have miraculously gushed forth to serve for the Baptisms there administered by the two Apostles; and another monument on the Ostian

Way is a small chapel with a rude relief on its outside, recording where, midway between the city walls and the Basilica, the martyrs embraced at parting to die on different spots.

The history of the Popes, less known perhaps than that of any European dynasty to the general reader, might be appreciated even from an outline or sketch comprising only the more salient features, if presented with judgment and fairness to the great principles involved. Without considering the subject upon its dogmatic point of view, we may be enabled, by calm and impartial examination of their lives and of the influence exercised by these spiritual sovereigns, to estimate the claims of their office as a divine institution; but this inquiry should be fearlessly pursued in the sense of the paramount importance of the principle as compared with the subordinate value of the individual morality in question. Where a consecrated fact, a religious reality is manifest in an institution, the claims of personal character are relatively unimportant; even the total unworthiness of any among its ministers would necessitate no abatement from the essential dignity, cause no shock to the majestic foundations of the enduring fabric.

From the beginning the election of St. Peter's successors pertained to the Roman clergy and people, though (it seems) without the indispensable necessity or invariable recurrence of intervention by the latter. This system maintained itself till the time of St. Simplicius, elected 468; afterwards, from St. Felix III. (483) to St. Nicholas I. (858), the barbarian kings, now masters of Italy—Odoacer, Theodoric, and his successors—exercised their usurped interference, though some writers state that it was annulled, by sanction of Theodoric, in the fourth Roman Council under Pope Simmacus (502); but the Arian Prince, false to his better antecedents, again assumed the abusive privileges on the election of Felix IV. From Adrian II. (867) to Agapitus II. (946) the clergy and people again co-operated independently for this purpose; from John XII. (956) till an anti-Pope, Sylvester, was intruded, 1102, the Emperors and native kings of Italy continued to appoint to this highest office; again did the clergy and people of Rome exercise their ancient right from Gelasius II. (1118) till another anti-Pope, Victor, was raised up in 1188. Subsequently, from Celestine II. (1143) to Gregory X. (1271) a more definite mode of election was carried out by the Cardinals alone; and since Innocent V. (1276) has continued uninterrupted the regular and strictly systematic procedure in conclave, with decision dependant on a majority of two-thirds for the nominee (Cantu, *Storia Universale*, epoca VII., c. XVIII.). Justinian, after emancipating Italy from the Goths (527) exacted a certain sum in gold for the ratification of each appointment, but in 682 this claim was withdrawn by Constantine Pagonatus, reserving only the privilege of sanction by the Eastern Emperor before the consecration of each new Pope; and such continued the limitation to this elective franchise till a full enfranchisement was granted by the successors of Charlemagne in the ninth century (Foresti, *Vite dei Papi*). "In early ages (says Dollinger) the election of the Popes was free. Odoacer was the first who prohibited, as King of Italy, the appointment of any Bishop of Rome unless his approval had first been obtained. After him the Gothic kings left the election again in liberty, although this was once violated by Theodoric, and subsequently by Theodatus, the first of whom succeeded in causing the election of Felix IV.; the latter in the instance of Sylvester."

Of the Pontiff's occupying the chair of St. Peter during the first two centuries we know comparatively little, save the details of their sufferings and martyrdom. Thirty-two preceding the date of Constantine's conversion, including Melchisedes, contemporary with that Emperor, are classed among saints, and thirty among canonised martyrs, if not all entitled to that name by voluntary death, yet all at least by pain and affliction sustained for the faith. Linus, supposed the first after St. Peter, was of patrician family, from Viterbo, and was put to death under Vespasian, by order of the Consul Saturninus, whose daughter he is said to have liberated from demoniac possession, legends also ascribing to him such miraculous powers as to cast down idols, even those erect on columns, by the sole breath of his mouth! Cletus, next to him, first instituted the Stations in Rome's churches, afterwards developed with greater pomp by St. Gregory the Great, and to this day in observance. After twelve years he was succeeded by St. Clement, the personal disciple of the Apostles, mentioned by Paul in the Epistle to the Philippians as among those "whose names are in the book of life." (c. iv. 3.) For refusing to offer idolatrous sacrifice this holy man was banished by Trajan to Pontus, there to work in the metal mines with other Christian victims; and in that province such numbers were converted by him that the Pagan temples became desolate, and it is said nearly seventy Christian oratories arose in its districts, irritated at which the Emperor sent a Prefect to destroy the new-born church, and Clement suffered, after many others, being cast into the sea, with an anchor hung to his neck. Beautiful and significant legends speak of the fountain, indicated by the apparition of a lamb, in miraculous answer to his prayer for relieving his fellow-captives in extremity of thirst at their toils in the mine (or quarry); also of the marble temple arising in the midst of the sea to receive his body, the waters retiring annually at the commemoration of his death to allow the faithful to visit those remains preserved from corruption till their final transport to Rome, where they still lie in the antique Rosiclia, founded so early as the fourth century over the remains of the Pontiff's house on the Caelian Hill. Within late years has been discovered, through the exertions of the Prior, Father Mullooly, whose community of Irish Dominicans have been located at St. Clement's for the last two centuries, the primitive church below that raised in the Middle Ages, and still a most precious monument, with many curious paintings full of value and sacred archaeology. One group, in which St. Peter is placing St. Clement in the episcopal chair, and investing him with the pallium of jurisdiction (the names written below),

leads to the inference that the latter, not Linus, as generally assumed, was immediate successor to the Apostle; Linus himself and Cletus appearing, in different relation to his figure, in the same group. Anacleto, next in order to Clement (?), erected the house on the small oratory over the tomb of St. Peter, destined to expand into the most splendid of Christian temples; also another, perhaps similar, over that of St. Paul on the Ostian Way; and this Pope first introduced the discipline, ever since observed, of periodical visits by all Bishops to the chief Apostle's shrine—*ad limina Apostolorum*. He ordered also that those attending the Eucharistic rites should communicate after the consecration. Indeed, the efforts of these early Pontiffs towards enhancing the sanctities of worship or the distinctness of expressed doctrine in formulas and ritual, may be considered a leading feature in this stage of Papal history, manifesting not only the sense of the primitive Church, but that of their vocation and mysterious destinies entertained by these hierarchs, perhaps with presentiments of the future, for their apostolic line, beyond anything actually declared by their proceedings. St. Evaristus (elected A.D. 100) appointed seven deacons to assist himself and his successors when preaching, as witnesses to the soundness of their doctrine; and ordered that matrimony should be celebrated with sacred rites in public, under the benediction of the Church. St. Alexander, decapitated (A.D. 119), on the Momentan Way (where a long-interred Basilica over his tomb was restored to light in 1854), prescribed the use of unleavened bread for the Eucharist, and the mixing of water with wine, both to signify the union of Christ with His Church, and the blood mingled with water that flowed from His side on the Cross. Almost all the ritual practices ordered by Popes before the fourth century tend, indeed, in the same direction—to increase the solemnity or express the mystery of the Eucharistic sacrifice. By the same Alexander I. was introduced the holy water to be kept in (at first at the outside of) every church for use before participating in worship. Sixtus I. (132) ordered that none should touch the sacred vessels save priests and deacons. Ignatius (154) made it a rule that no oratory should be consecrated without the celebration of Mass; also that sponsors, at least one of each sex, should assist at every baptism. Zephyrinus (203) prescribed that henceforth the chalice should be of no other material than gold or silver, which objects in gold, with many other sacred vessels and lamps in silver, were bestowed on various churches by Urban I. (227)—accordant with the assertion of Baronius that, even in times of persecutions, silver lamps and other vessels, with many lights placed in circlets (called *phorum cum coronâ*) were used to illuminate the Christian ceremonies. Eusebius (310) ordered the corporals (for the Eucharist) to be no longer of woollen or silk, but fine linen, emblematic of the grave-clothes in which the Lord's body was laid. Melchisedes (311) introduced the practice of distributing blessed bread, reserved from the oblations made at the altar, among all those at Mass who did not communicate, that at least such symbolic pledge might be accepted to imply unity in faith.

The annals of martyrdom ascribe their most glorious crown to many pontiffs of these three centuries; and now begins to appear among the scenes of primitive Christian story, that deeply interesting and hallowed arena, the Roman Catacombs, entered at different spots within the City's environs, and believed to have existed, in their ultimate enlargement, for about 900 miles! The most important received their name from St. Calixtus, the seventh successor of St. Peter, martyred by being thrown into a well from his prison (226) who restored, but did not, it seems, originate, the subterranean cemetery on the Appian Way, since called after him. Recently have been found in these catacombs the epitaphs of Popes Antherus, Lucius, Fabianus, and Eutychianus, distinguished by the simple affix *E.P. (episcopus)* and full length pictures of St. Urban and St. Cornelius, all martyrs of the third century. This Pope is said to have first defined the positive obligation of celibacy for those in holy orders; and the well in which he suffered is still seen within the church dedicated to him, in Trastevere, pertaining to a large Benedictine monastery. Tradition assumes that the first chapel in the catacombs was frequented for Christian rites over a saintly tomb, in the first instance, A.D. 71, and the earliest inscriptions found in these subterranean refer to the time of Vespasian, A.D. 69-78, (Rock *Hierurgia*). Baronius (anno 226) enumerates 43 such cemeteries, all mentioned in Pontifical annals, though, having remained long unexplored during the mediæval periods, comparatively little known or illustrated at the time that historian wrote, St. Caius (28th in the order of Popes) is said to have passed eight years in one of these retreats, where he suffered martyrdom, 296. During the persecution under Adrian, St. Alexander long remained, with many of the faithful, in another catacomb. St. Stephen I. suffered in one of the subterranean chapels, beheaded on his episcopal chair beside the altar, 257. Cornelius was beheaded at Centamcellia (Cintumecchia), whither he had been banished by the Emperor Gallus, 255. His predecessor, Urban, after baptising several Romans of patrician birth (St. Cecilia, her husband Valerianus, and his two brothers, &c.) was also beheaded, (233,) though at this time reigned one of the wisest and best of Rome's Emperors, Alexander Severus, whose mother is supposed to have been a Christian, and who placed in his domestic oratory the images of Christ and Abraham beside those of Orpheus and Apollonius. Thus did Marcus Aurelius, in his enthusiasm for philosophy, erect golden images of his favourite masters in that science within the same walls (c. Capitolinus). Of Marcellinus is recorded not only martyrdom, after which his body was left exposed on the highway, by order of the Emperor Maximian, (304,) but a signal example of profound humility; having so far yielded to the terrors of persecution under that tyrant as to throw incense on a Pagan altar. Even in these pure and heroic ages of the Church sprung up a schism and anti-Papacy, through the evil ambition of Novatianus, irritated because Cornelius had been pre-

ferred to him in election to the Pontificate (254). Urged by a recant priest from Carthage, Novatian, the opponent of St. Cyprian, he continued to raise a party against the legitimate Pontiff in Rome, and to induce three bishops, from rural districts (perhaps too ignorant to estimate what was passing in the capital), to consecrate him in a private house. Thus appeared the first anti-Pope, excommunicated, together with his followers, by Cornelius, in a council held at Rome, 254; and the Novatian schism (the doctrines, not the usurpation thus originating) subsisted in the West till the time of St. Leo, in the East till the 7th century.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT IN THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

We quote the following from M. de Montalembert's discourse in the French academy. After tracing with a rapid and graphic pencil the biographies of the individuals of both sexes, some of them of the humblest class of society, for years devoted to charity, and who, till the Academy disclosed their names, had no conception of the fame which awaited them, he alludes in these terms to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul:—

"There remains a last conclusion to establish, the most general and the most consoling of all—the finite worth and the inexhaustible fecundity of private charity. The immortal type of this charity has been given to the world and the Church by France in the person of St. Vincent de Paul. His glorious bequest still subsists and flourishes among those holy maidens (the Sisters of Charity), of whose institutions and regulations he has laid the foundation; among those crowds of generous laymen of every age and of every condition who are proud to bear his name; and even among those poor servant women, solitary and unknown, whose merits we this day proclaim, as we have for so many years proclaimed them, and as we hope to proclaim them to-morrow. 'The science of misery,' observes M. Sismondi, 'will always be imperfect and uncertain. Wherefore I would exclude no form of charity. I would give, if I could, to dispensaries, to schools; would liberally come to the aid of great misfortune and set afloat by a gift, or by a loan, the man who totters between industry and ruin. But I would, at the same time, distribute *soixante sous* to the beggar who falls in my way assistance which perhaps at that moment saves him from horrible sufferings. I would not say that I never give to children, never to a healthy, never to those whose vices I know, for perhaps at that very moment I am preparing to apply my rule, which knows no rule, upon them.' These touching words from an economist, not suspected of religious exaggeration, would be worthy of the great saint have just named. They explain and justify, if need be, the precept of alms-giving. Private charity, which is not only the great duty and the great joy of Christians, which is still the bulwark and the best guarantee of social order, does not refuse any co-operation, any provident and liberal emulation. Following the precepts of the Apostle, 'Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, and is not puffed up; but charity will not be confounded or reduced to official rule, or even protected (great applause). It has no need but of itself to act, to produce, to save. It is far from fearing the eye or the hand of authority, in whose name certain persons denounce and persecute it. I am glad, also, to be able to mention, after a careful perusal of the documents that come to us from all parts of France, the adhesion, the admiration, the earnest sympathy which magistrates, persons of distinction, local functionaries, everywhere testify to these creations, to these exemplary deeds of private charity. Nothing in them bears any trace of the hominical doctrines which would represent alms as humiliations. Nothing in them announces the influences of those calumnies, of the informer's tales which have caused the proscriptions of the institutions and the works of lay and free charity, and which, were they all listened to, would stamp on a Christian nation the brand of the most degrading servitude' (immense applause).

Repeated bursts of applause interrupted this eloquent passage. M. de Montalembert concluded thus:—"France, which too many vaunts and admires herself, is too often ignorant of herself. How much more must this be the fate of strangers, even of those who imitate us strangely and erroneously, and still more so those who visit us for the first time—these crowds that flock every day in greater numbers from all the countries of Europe—these ambassadors, who come from the extreme East or from the deserts of Central Africa, to salute and honour in Frenchmen generous conquerors and honorable allies! We should like to read the hearts of these strange visitors more than to observe their original and strange aspects. They wonder, no doubt, at all they see—these public works lavished with magnificence that seems inexhaustible—these cities completely renewed, without any care of the past, but for the pride of the present and the benefit of the future. Dazzled by these gigantic transformations, which recall the works of the Pharaohs; these displays of perhance imprudent, of excessive luxury; these material improvements, and all these extraordinary inventions, in which iron and fire become under every form the docile and terrible ministers of the will of the masters of the world; and by all the pomp and all the menaces of a people equally organised for peace as for war—they certainly admire us as much as they fear us. But they behold only the outside. What would it be could they descend into the depths of the reality, and if, when issuing from our palaces and our museums, from our theatres and our barracks, they visited our workshops and our houses of charity, our asylums, our refuges for orphans, our hospices—rather, our fields, our hearths, and our hearts! What would it be if they sounded the abyss of our noble denial, our devotedness, of humble and hidden virtue on which we have just fixed a glance; if they discovered and contemplated these treasures of nobleness and moral beauty which our country still hoards up

and which confer on nations, as on individuals, a grandeur far different from that of subjugated matter and satisfied lucre! Let us dwell on this thought, and let us place in the first rank of our glory, as of our strength, those nobler sacrifices which are consummated in secret—those generous combats fought and won on fields of battle no one knows of, and those thousands of lives, which, though they may have nothing to recount to man, are not the less worthy at every moment to recount their acts to God."

The *Times*' correspondent gives the following description of Count Montalembert's speech at the sitting of the French Academy, on Friday last:—

At 2 o'clock precisely M. de Montalembert, as President, accompanied by M. Villemain and M. de Sacy, took their places. They were followed by the other Academicians, who mustered strongly, and the reading of the report commenced.

Of M. de Montalembert's report I have not time or space for a summary, but it was one of the most eloquent discourses which even he has ever delivered; and the uncontrollable and uncontrolled bursts of applause which often interrupted him told how completely he carried his hearers away with him when he dwelt on the modest virtues of the lowly and the indigent, whose poverty and suffering were no impediment to their doing good to their fellow-creatures. Political allusions are, of course, discovered or imagined in every speech or writing of M. de Montalembert. In the noble essay he read on the present occasion every such allusion, intended or unintentional, was instantly caught up by the auditory, and applauded not merely warmly, but enthusiastically; and when he alluded to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, repeated rounds of applause showed how his hearers admired and sympathised with noble sentiments, uttered in such noble language. It was, indeed, a great oratorical triumph. The proceedings closed at 4 o'clock, and the sitting broke up. About 40 soldiers were drawn out in two lines before the entrance, I suppose to pay the honours to the Academicians—"cedunt arma togæ." Among the persons who seemed to listen to the speeches with real pleasure was General Changarnier, who was looking in excellent health.

LEGITIMIST GATHERING AT LUCERNE.

Already has the announcement produced its fruits, for no less than 4,000 of the principal members, of the highest names and with reputations unsullied and spotless as the ermine of their shields, have obeyed the summons to attend the meeting at Lucerne, with the same alacrity as that displayed by their forefathers at the cry of "*Dieu le veult*" when summoned to the Crusade. The aspect of the little city of Lucerne is so completely at variance with its habitual *manière d'être* that it seems, says a correspondent, "absolutely to have astonished itself at the change. Crowds of well-dressed, distinguished-looking promenaders occupy the public walks during the day, and at night, from the open casements of the hotels and mansions whose gardens lie towards the lake, the sounds of music and conversation are heard. His Majesty Henri Cinq (for here we are too well bred even to think of the Count de Chambord by any other name) drives out in the morning, accompanied by two gentlemen of his suite. He is, of course, the great attraction of the place, and they say is highly diverted at the idea of the multitudes of sight-seers brought daily by boat and diligence from the different places in the neighbourhood just to catch a passing glimpse of his face and figure as the landau, in which he habitually takes his airing, starts from the gate of the mansion he has hired until the end of the month. His manners are most charming, and he displays, even in the very attitude he assumes as he bends forward to bow in acknowledgment of the respectful salute with which he is always greeted, the good old school of courteous affability amid which he has been living all his life, and the traditions of which have been so carefully preserved at Frohsdorf. Many people here express the greatest astonishment at beholding his youthful appearance, and calculate his age with curiosity. The calm, undisturbed countenance, the fair brow and golden hair, are those of a much younger man; they are owing to the quiet, unsullied life, the acceptance of destiny, the faith in providence, and the consciousness of right, which render the exile and obscurity of Frohsdorf not merely an endurable misfortune but a triumph of conscience, wherein a feeling almost akin to happiness has been found.

"The admiration and veneration in which he is held has something touching in its very excess. The ladies, in particular, are foremost in their tribute of esteem, and a story is told of a poor music mistress who has travelled all the way from Rouen, making use of the poorest and most sordid resources, for the sake of beholding once more the representative of that mighty race to whom her forefathers had vowed allegiance, and to present to the person to whom of right it should belong after her death, a ring given by Marie Antoinette to her father, and which upon a *coque de perle* contains the portrait in sepia of Louis Seize. The note, written in Marie Antoinette's own hand, and which accompanied the gift at the time of its donation, certifies that in her opinion the portrait is the best likeness of Louis Seize ever taken. Her Majesty the Queen—whose light is so submerging in that of the King, that it is a common thing for the townspeople of Lucerne to speak of the Royal pair as 'Henri Cinq and the Countess de Chambord'—is but little seen. She holds a silent, quiet court within doors. Of late her health has not been strong enough to allow her to take carriage exercise, and the idea of exhibiting herself to the crowd of gazers on the public walk is entirely contrary to her feelings. I have had the honour of a presentation to this most honourable and admirable lady, and it was almost with a sentiment of holy reverence

that I dropped on one knee according to the custom of the people that surround me, to kiss the white, diaphanous hand she extended towards my lips. It was cold as ice, and the blue veins shone upon its surface like the azure lines in the frozen snow. There is much more of the pride of race visible in the whole demeanour of the Countess de Chambord than in that of her husband. The female mind has more difficulty in accepting unmerited misfortune; its logic is that of nature, and resists the idea of visible effect derived from invisible cause. The Countess de Chambord is as much the daughter of the proud Dukes of Modena, standing in that old-fashioned, meanly-furnished room of that bourgeois-looking edifice—wherein the honest Swiss family to whom it has belonged has been wont, for generations past, to assemble in their holiday attire to celebrate the family births and christenings—as when receiving the deputies of the Italian districts of her father's estate, in the midst of the gilded halls of the palace at Modena, and by her iron father's side."

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, of Oxford, has addressed the annexed letter to the *Daily News*:—

"Irish agrarianism is not ordinary crime, such as damns the character of a nation. It is the lingering remnant of a long civil war, in which a people disinherited by violence and fraud struggled for their lives, and for the lives of their wives and children against their disinheritors. Such a contest as that which the Irish peasantry waged against their intrusive and confiscating landlords for the land by which alone they could live, horrible and atrocious as it was, is not to be called 'Thuggee.' Its true parallel, if it has a true parallel, is to be found rather in the *Jacquerie*, the insurrection of the serfs under Wat Tyler, or the Peasants' War. Happily, the victory though cruel was decisive, and since the Exodus a better era has begun. This improvement has been assisted by the beneficent vices of the old squirearchy, which brought them into the Incumbered Estates Court, and made way for a better set of proprietors in their room. The relations between the owners and the tillers of the soil is gradually becoming just and beneficial, and therefore the peasantry are gradually becoming reconciled to it, and tranquil under it. But gradual the process must be, and not without relapses. No district in the three kingdoms has of late been more free, on the whole, from ordinary crime than Tipperary. But there is another evil, which, though it mingles with and aggravates agrarian outrage, is distinct from it in its nature and in its principal cause. It is not to be denied that the Irish people still hate their government. If they loved it, they would traduce human nature, which, low as it may fall, is not capable of loving flagrant and naked injustice. In Scotland the church of the people is established. In Ireland the state establishes the church of the minority and the invader, and keeps its armed heel on the prostrate church of the people. The Irish priesthood have never been accomplices in Ribbonism; on the contrary, they have as a body discouraged it to the utmost of their power, and themselves have not unfrequently suffered by it. They would even have taken the part of the government against revolution in '48, if the diabolical policy of the Orange party had not goaded them into disaffection. In Ireland you have, and deserve to have, the greatest of all moral forces against you. Let no statesman, let no Irish proprietor imagine that Ireland will be like England—as tranquil, as law-loving, as secure, till this ever-flowing source of bitterness, disaffection, and danger is removed by the fearless—it need not be the rash or violent—hand of justice. Fancy the case of England and Ireland reversed. Fancy Roman Catholicism established in England by the bayonet. Would it take less than twenty thousand of these bayonets to secure to the government the loyalty and affection of the English Protestant clergy and the English Protestant population? Even weak governments, however, if they have been really Liberal, have at least paid the tribute of the weak to the principles which they had not the strength to put in practice. They have endeavoured to palliate the evil which they cannot heal, and to soothe those wrongs which they dared not repress. The bearing of the present representative of the government in Ireland shows how little the minister who appointed him has to do in domestic matters with the Liberal cause, or with the name and memories of the statesmen through whom that cause has partly triumphed. The one thing now to be desired for Ireland, for England, and for the world, so far as its destinies are influenced by those of England, is that a real Liberal party should as speedily be formed under real Liberal leaders; and that we should no longer be content to forego all domestic progress and improvement in consideration of a handsome annual dividend of swagger, paid out of the capital of permanent strength and greatness. The two aristocratic parties have now virtually coalesced, and the chief of the Tories in Opposition vainly endeavours to lead his jibbing and bolting followers against their almost avowed ally, while Oxford, guided by instincts, recognises and crowns the true Tory chief. Now, then, let the Liberals look to their own. If the convictions of a certain group of statesmen are exhausted, sound principles are not effete. If Whiggery is dead, there is life yet in the Liberal cause, and in the spirit of a great nation."

WHAT A PARISH!—The following appeared in the *Airdrie Advertiser* of Saturday last:—"SIR,—In your report of the meeting of the New Monkland Parochial Board in the *Advertiser* of Saturday last, you represent me to have said, 'We've all along had a very drunken set o' officials.' Although true, it's not what I said. I said, 'We've all along had a very drunken set o' paupers in our parish.'—I am, sir, your obedient servant, ALEX. MONRO."

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY—MEETING OF THE TRADES OF DUBLIN.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the trades of Dublin was held on Sunday last in the Catholic Hall, Denmark-street, for the purpose of arranging as to the manner in which the trades should take part in laying the foundation stone of the new building of the Catholic University. Long before half-past two o'clock the Hall was filled with the most respectable tradesmen of the city. Amongst those on the platform were:—The Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, Stephen M. M'Swiney, Esq., M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Catholic University, and President of the Catholic Young Men's Society; Professors Kavanagh and Sullivan, Catholic University; E. W. O'Mahony, Esq., barrister-at-law; Thos. M'Entyre, Thomas Dungan, James Vicars, J. Manly, —Bradfield, Esqrs., &c., &c. The Very Rev. Dr. Spratt moved (amid applause) that Mr. John Cosgrave, Secretary, Plasterers' Society, do take the chair. Mr. James Dolan was requested to act as secretary.

Dr. Spratt then came forward and said that, having been informed that the trades of Dublin expressed a wish to assemble together, for the purpose of making arrangements as to the part which they should take in the grand display attending the laying of the foundation stone of the Catholic University, he was very anxious to give them an opportunity of assembling in that magnificent hall, so to adopt some plan to carry out their views. The laying of the foundation stone of the Catholic University would form a very important era in the history of Ireland. He was sure the tradesmen of Dublin would do everything in their power to carry out their expressed desire in taking an active part in the truly national and grand religious ceremonial which would take place on the 20th of this month. He thought he owed an apology to the eminent professors of the Catholic University, whom he had invited there, and to whom he was indebted for their kind attendance. They had present, Professors Kavanagh, Dr. Sullivan, and Dr. M'Swiney (hear, hear).

Dr. M'Swiney said that, as a professor of the Catholic University, he would have attended, a silent but admiring listener to their proceedings. He was there in another capacity. He had the honour of being nominated to the post of President of the Catholic Young Men's Society of Dublin, a society which had the good fortune to become possessed of that time-honoured temple, which they were at liberty to place at the disposal of their fellow-citizens. In his capacity of President of the Catholic Young Men's Society, he cheerfully and cordially welcomed the trades of Dublin to their hall. He felt that he truly interpreted the sentiments of that society, when he said that its members were happy at being able to accommodate the trades of Dublin upon an occasion such as that was, so fraught with interest to them, so bound up with the patriotism, the firmness, and the faithfulness of that powerful body—the tradesmen of Dublin (hear).

Mr. Conroy, representative of the Society of Carpenters, proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That the Catholic University of Ireland is an institution which is eminently calculated to promote every national interest—intellectual, industrial, and religious, and, therefore, that it is the duty and the intention of the trades of the metropolis to take an organised part in the public procession on the approaching auspicious occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new building." Each of their trades should consider itself a small corporation. Each of the corporations of Ireland had petitioned in favour of the Catholic University. Why should not each trade petition? Why should they not do more than petition? Why should not they give the weight of their presence at the laying of the first stone (hear, hear)? He, as one of the regular carpenters of the city of Dublin, was there to offer, on the part of his trade, their willing co-operation in that great movement. He was sure the other trades, which he saw there represented, would give an impetus, as far as lay in their power, to an institution in which they were not less interested (hear). He hoped they would turn out strong in numbers and in respectability, as they had on a late occasion (hear, hear, and loud cheers).

Mr. John Cormick felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution. He knew they would have pleasure in meeting and assisting at the laying of the foundation stone of so great a national institution. Education should be a nation's pride. In this country it should never be neglected. They should found anew institutions such as those of which Ireland could at former times point to with pride. It should be done with every sentiment of piety and resignation, but yet, let who dare take it from them if they could (hear, hear); he was certain that the trades of Dublin would assist, with honour and credit to the Church (hear, hear).

Professor Sullivan said every nation had its own system of education. It was absolutely necessary that they should develop the intellect of their country after their own fashion. They (the trades of Dublin) had an especial interest in the matter. They contributed largely to the support of the University. Their sons were entitled to all the advantages of an university education. Why should not the guilds or trades have their scholarships established there, in order to sift out the brains of the country? Artisans of other countries had produced men great in arts, and great in science, and great in literature. Were not the artisans of this country able so to do? To do this alone they should have an interest in the ceremonial which should take place on that day fortnight. He was delighted to see the spirit with which the trades took the matter up. The trades showed their power in the time of O'Connell (cheers). They showed it on a late occasion (tremendous cheers). The power of the people was shown by their trades bodies. They had gained Catholic Emancipation, but

an emancipation incomplete, inasmuch as the intellectual education of the people was not yet free. Of how much more consequence freedom of education was to the country than the promotion of a few barristers? The schools and colleges of Ireland were not yet emancipated. They could receive no grants. So late as the preceding day, a charter for the Catholic University had been positively refused by Lord Palmerston. This refusal was to be expected. A late Attorney-General stated that it was a question of sovereignty. On that day fortnight they would determine it. They would show that it was truly a question of sovereignty. They had endowed it with their money. They would show their confidence in it by accepting its diplomas. What was the use of a charter if it were not accepted by the will of the people? In a political sense, the ceremonial of that day fortnight would be a demonstration in favour of the rights of the country.

The resolution was then put and carried with applause.

Mr. Ward, president of the painters' society, proposed a resolution to the effect that a committee be formed to take the necessary steps to assist in the forthcoming ceremonial.

Mr. Patrick M'Namee seconded the resolution. He would express a hope that the trades of Dublin would show to the government that they were determined to have a charter for the University, because the question bore a political as well as a religious aspect; therefore he would say to them, "Come forward, and show by your energy, your zeal, and your manhood, that you are capable of deciding between right and wrong." He would mention two instances in which the trades of Dublin displayed their power. They moved for the opening of the Botanic Gardens, at Glasnevin, and, notwithstanding the strong opposition against them, they succeeded. Lately, Sir Robert Peel brought in a bill for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. The trades objected to the clause which provided that the constabulary should act on the registration. Their opposition resulted in the withdrawal of the bill. As a representative of the journeymen bakers of the city, he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Professor Kavanagh said—Professor Sullivan, his able and distinguished colleague, had announced to them the result of the deputation to Lord Palmerston. The Chief Magistrate, the head of their Corporation, who had voted almost unanimously in favour of the charter, with the representatives of Cork, of Limerick, of Waterford, &c., the representatives of 42 municipal institutions, representing a population of 707,000, accompanied by thirty representatives of different counties in Ireland, waited on Lord Palmerston for his answer to the memorial praying for a charter for the University. His reply was—"We tolerate all systems of education—we sanction but one." This was the beginning of one of the greatest struggles they were ever called on to make (hear, hear). From that day forward there should be but two parties in Ireland (hear, hear). Should it be the function of any prime minister of England to mould the books which should be used by their children? Should the teachers of this country, for the paid monitor to the inspector, be his liveried lackeys? It was practically untrue to say—"We tolerate all systems." The real interpretation of his answer was this—"We allow you to tax yourselves to teach your sons, but we do not send you to prison for it." They taxed themselves nobly and generously for education and religion—they should be still further taxed for the support of the Queen's Colleges. Would they accept the dictum of Lord Palmerston? (cries of "Never.") Two objects were aimed at by the government in all their systems of education in this country; the first, to Protestantise the people; and, the second, to keep the name of Ireland, and the sentiment of Nationality, for ever recurring to their minds. In one of the principal school books of what the government called "National Schools" the name of Ireland occurred twice. Till the battle of education be fought and won Catholic Emancipation would be incomplete. It was thought by some of the most profound thinkers, that the Catholic Emancipation Bill had preceded its time, that had it not passed as soon as it did, a more complete civil and religious freedom would have been obtained. They were now called on to give their answer to Lord Palmerston. The greatest number of bishops that ever trod the soil of Ireland since it came from the hands of God, would come to assist in the ceremonial of founding the new University (great cheering). He could speak for three great continents—Africa, Asia, and America, would be represented by their bishops. The men whom they had sent away from their great missionary colleges to evangelise the United States would be present. He had the honour of speaking on the previous day to the Bishops of Brooklyn and Hartford. In one of these cities there was an incorporated Catholic University. It was only necessary to ask for a charter there to obtain it. In Quebec, in Malta, and in other British possessions, there were several Catholic Universities. Their nationality interfered in this country, for Lord Palmerston (he thought) cared nothing for any religion on earth. They should have the Bishop of Quebec here, and also their great and distinguished countryman, Archbishop Hughes, of New York (hear, hear, and great cheers). They should have an opportunity of hearing the eloquence of that great man. They should have a Bishop of world-wide fame, the great Monsignor Dupanloup, who began his life in battling for freedom of education. He and Montalembert, and other distinguished men, said that the state should not turn national schoolmaster. Some of them established schools which were abolished by the bayonets of the government. They should have present Catholic prelates from England and Scotland, Peers, Mayors, Town Councillors, Magistrates, &c. (hear, hear). They should have the heads of schools, the religious orders, and the lay element all in force. To labour was assigned the honourable task of opening the procession. They should assemble in that hall on that day fortnight. High Mass would be celebrated

in the Cathedral. They (the trades) would organize the procession in that hall. The procession would leave from that and pass through Sackville-street, Britain-street, Marlborough-street. The Corporation would be next in order to the trades of their respective cities. Next would come the schools of the city, the students of the evening classes of the University, the professional staff, the religious orders, the bishops, and last, the Archbishop of this diocese. They should go through Gardiner-street, Sackville-street, Dorset-street, and cross the bridge, where they should enter a large field set apart for the purpose. They should have their flags and banners. The Archbishop of New York would preach, and the Archbishop of Dublin, he understood, would officiate. After the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone the Archbishop of New York would address his countrymen. The Bishop of Orleans would next address them. The assistance of police would not be required. They should have their own bodyguard. He knew they could have a regiment for this purpose (hear, hear). He knew that the bone and sinew of the country would be represented, and that they would make this demonstration a striking reply to the British Minister (hisses and great cheers). He (Professor Kavanagh) would suggest that each trade would name a few gentlemen of their body to form a committee of organisation, so as that they should be properly represented. He was authorised by Dr. McSwiney and Dr. Sullivan to say that those gentlemen would meet them anywhere to give any assistance in their power respecting the details of this great organisation. He would be also happy to do so himself.

It was then resolved that a meeting for that purpose should be held in the hall on Wednesday next.

Dr. McSwiney moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for his conduct in the chair, and for the earnestness with which he had thrown himself into the movement.

The motion, having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

On Monday evening, a meeting of the Catholics of Liverpool was held in the St. Nicholas's School-room, Copperas-hill, to take into consideration the present state of the Catholic children in the Kirkdale Industrial Schools. In the absence of the Right Rev. Dr. Goos, the Bishop of Liverpool, who had been announced to preside, the Very Rev. Provost Cookson was voted to the chair. Among those present were the Very Rev. Canons O'Reilly, Walmsley; Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Rev. Dr. Roskell; Revs. H. Gibson, Power, Bennett, McGrath, and Jolivet; Messrs J. Neale Lomax, P. S. Bidwill, James Whitty, B. Trenor, G. Lynch, T. Lightbound, Kelly the Buttermen, S. B. Harper, &c.

The Rev. Chairman said—Gentlemen, I do not know whether you are acquainted with the object of the present meeting. It is to further the constant exertions of the Rev. Mr. Gibson to procure situations for boys who have been educated in the Industrial Schools at Kirkdale. It is, I believe, about eighteen months, or perhaps more, since the boys and the girls who were educated in the Industrial Schools at Kirkdale were apprenticed by the committee who go up to the Industrial Schools from the Select Vestry; and, of course, they being Protestant, they had no other course than to allow the children to go to anyone, Protestant or Catholic, who might apply for boys or girls as servants. This they found to be very detrimental to the religion of the children. Being placed in Protestant families, and not having been before that brought up in a Catholic atmosphere, but Protestant teachers and Protestant influences having surrounded them from youth, of course their religion was not so thoroughly and profoundly engrafted in them as to resist temptation when put into Protestant families. They were, consequently, led off from the Catholic religion to the Protestant religion; and we have lost innumerable children—at any rate, a large number of children—before they came under our notice. A deputation was therefore sent to the committee of the Select Vestry at the Industrial Schools, in order to ask them to allow a committee that had been formed of the Catholic body to place the children from the Industrial Schools, so that we might secure for them places in Catholic families, and thus that those children might not, by being sent into Protestant families, be perverted from their faith. The Select Vestry allowed it; they said, "If you can obtain places for the Catholic children, boys and girls, you are perfectly at liberty to do so; and we will not locate them anywhere else, in Protestant families, if you will only secure places for them." A great number of the children have been located in Catholic families, through Mr. Gibson, who regularly gives instruction there; but, principally through the badness of the times, there is yet a very considerable number who ought to be placed in situations, so as to be able to obtain their own livelihood at that age when, usually, the Select Vestry would send them out to situations, of course generally in Protestant families. Mr. Gibson, after making great efforts, has not been able to procure situations for a considerable number of boys, who, in the ordinary course, would be placed out in Protestant situations, if the Select Vestry employed those rights to which certainly they are entitled. The object of the present meeting is to adopt such measures that those boys may procure situations in Catholic families, so that their faith may not be put to trial, so that they may not be drafted off by Protestant families to whom they are apprenticed, to the Protestant Church. The Bishop has latterly been rather unwell; he has sent a letter to say that he cannot attend the meeting; and Mr. Lomax will read his lordship's letter to the meeting (applause).

Mr. J. N. Lomax read a report of the committee, from which the following is an extract:—"It will be sufficient at present to state that during the two years we have succeeded in placing out 200 children in situations where their faith will be secure. Previous to the establishment of this committee three-fourths of the Catholic children brought up in these schools were apprenticed or sent out to service in the families of Protestants. The natural consequence of this state of things has been that during past years hundreds have been lost to the Catholic faith. On the 24th of May last, according to an official report, there were no less than 427 Catholic children receiving their education in these schools. A large number of children remain on our hands at this moment, who, if we fail to locate them within a short time, will be sent out as before to Protestant situations, to the almost certain loss of their faith. The moral support of a well-attended meeting, and a more extended knowledge of the facts of the case, would materially assist during the ensuing year in preventing so fatal a result." The balance-sheet showed the expenditure as £63; balance from 1861, £31; subscriptions and donations, £32; and a trifling balance due to the treasurer. Mr. Lomax then read the subjoined letter:—

St. Edward's College, July 5, 1862.
MY DEAR MR. GIBSON,—Finding that I shall not be able to attend the meeting on Monday, I hasten to enclose you my subscription (£1 1s.), and to assure you of my sympathy with the good work. Whilst care must be taken not to let the children, when once fairly placed in situations, depend upon the committee for help, yet, on the other hand, the Catholic body is bound in common charity to enable the committee to place the children in such a position that their faith will not be exposed to certain peril. All children must be trained to fight the battle of life, and be prepared to profess and sustain their faith, however adverse the circumstances in which they are placed; yet we must all see that children trained in public establishments, and accustomed to perform their daily acts at the bidding of their masters, to whose favour they look as the best security for kind treatment, are less able, at starting, to confront the world than children, however poor, who have been brought up at home. It is in vain for us, therefore, to keep a chaplain, to petition Parliament for greater freedom, and the Vestry for even an appearance of justice in letting Catholic children have Catholic masters, if, when all this has been attained, we do not stand stoutly by them during the last round of the battle. That over, we must let them trust to their own industry; for, except at a particular crisis, an industrious and honest youth need not want employment.—With every best wish, I remain truly yours in Christ,

Rev. H. Gibson: Location of Catholic Children.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson, Catholic Chaplain of the Industrial Schools, then read the following report—Very Rev. Sir and gentlemen, two years have now elapsed since we met together to consider a subject of the deepest importance to every Catholic in town, viz., the necessity of providing a safe outlet into life for that large portion of our poor Catholic children who receive their education and industrial training in the Kirkdale Industrial Schools. The especial occasion, which gave birth to that meeting, was a melancholy one, viz., the simultaneous falling off from their religion of some forty or fifty Catholic children, who had been sent out from the Kirkdale schools in the spring of the year 1850, to the manufacturing districts of Lancashire. This sad and appalling fact caused a profound sensation among the Catholics of Liverpool. It naturally occurred to them to ask themselves the question, In how far are we responsible for this state of things? Does this evil spring from the bad effects of the education imparted in the schools, and from a desire on the part of the authorities to place our children under circumstances in which they will be exposed to the danger of losing their faith, or is it in any way attributable to our own supineness? And if to the latter cause, to what purpose do we impose on ourselves the burden of supporting a priest, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction to the children in the schools, if we allow them, by our own sinful neglect, to be exposed to the greatest of all temptations to abandon their faith upon their very entrance into the world? Such were the questions which the gentlemen, who became acquainted with the facts, asked themselves, and answered them, as Catholics could only answer them, by instant action. I need hardly recall to your remembrance that, in consequence of a resolution passed by an influential meeting of Catholic gentlemen, held on the 18th of June, 1860, a deputation waited upon the committee of Liverpool guardians, entrusted with the management of the Kirkdale Industrial Schools, and, on representing to them the feelings of the Catholic body on this subject, were courteously informed that, if we were prepared to find situations for the children in Catholic families, so that they might not remain a burden to the parish, they, the guardians, were ready to afford every facility for the purpose, and to discontinue the practice of sending them into Protestant families. Thus it became apparent that our own past apathy had been the principal cause of the evil, which we had to regret, and of the lamentable falling-off of the many hundreds of children from these schools, who have in past years been lost to the faith, owing to their being placed out in Protestant families. At a further meeting of the Catholic body, held in the month of July, and presided over by his lordship the Bishop, a committee of gentlemen was appointed to forward the location of the children, and at the same time, a subscription was entered into for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses. Two years have now elapsed since these active measures were taken, and I feel happy to say, that they have been fruitful in the most important results. Not one Catholic child has been sent out into any other than a Catholic family during this period. During the first year, we succeeded in placing out 98 children, and during the past year, in the face of the unusual difficulties occasioned by the general depression of trade, we have succeeded in placing out as many as 75, making a total of 173 individual children placed out during the last two years, and as some of these have been located more than once, of Catholic situations provided, I bear witness with pleasure to the fidelity with which the guardians have carried out their engagement, and the valuable and

cheerful co-operation which I have met with from the committee of management, the vestry clerk, and the governor of the schools. Before I proceed further to particularise the results, which we have obtained, I wish to make a few remarks on the objects and general working of this important institution. When I mention that on the first of the present month there were no less than 451 Catholic children receiving their education in these schools, I trust that I shall have made sufficient apology for trespassing for a few minutes upon the patience of the meeting. The Kirkdale Industrial Schools were erected some eighteen years ago by the ratepayers of Liverpool for the wise and benevolent object of removing the immense mass of pauper children, who are thrown upon the parish for support, from the crowded wards and moral contagion of the Liverpool workhouse, into a healthy neighbourhood, and within the walls of an institution furnished with suitable appliances for imparting a good mental and industrial training. It was thought that, instead of maintaining an hereditary race of paupers, these children might, by a suitable training, be prepared to earn their own subsistence, and, when of sufficient age, be placed in a position to work out an honest and independent livelihood. The instruction given to the children is, therefore, of a double character—intellectual and industrial. Thus, besides receiving the elements of a plain education, the girls are exercised during a portion of the day in different household duties, and the boys employed in the tailor's, shoemaker's, and other workshops. When we consider the immense number of the children of our poor, amounting to many thousands, who have passed through the Kirkdale schools during the few years which have elapsed since their foundation, it is evident that nothing can be compared with the interest which should be felt in this institution by every member of the community. But with how much more solicitude should not Catholics regard it, knowing as they do, that while upwards of 50 per cent. of those who pass within its walls are the children of Catholic parents, they are deprived of those advantages which we prize so highly in our orphanages and asylums, and which form the essential elements of a Catholic education. But in proportion as their position is, religiously speaking, more destitute, so much the more should the charity of Catholics grow warm in their regard. To do all that can be done to ground them thoroughly in the faith, to imbue them with a true Catholic spirit, and to start them in life in a position where apostasy may not be, as it too often has been, a condition of their temporal well-being, surely these are works of charity, nay, I will say duties, to which hardly any other claims of charity or duty can compare. Let us now return to consider for a few moments what is the exact nature of the results which this committee has been able to attain during the past year, and how far, and in what manner, these results can be sustained and augmented during that which is to come. And here I must congratulate the gentlemen of the committee and the benefactors of this charity on the great amount of good which they have been able to effect with the smallest possible outlay of funds. During the two years that they have kindly given me their co-operation and support upwards of a thousand Catholic children, who have been under my care during that period, have materially benefited from the assistance afforded them during their stay in the schools, and nearly two hundred have been rescued, on leaving the institution, from the imminent danger of perversion. But to speak more immediately of the efforts which have been made during the past year, during which we have laboured with diminished resources and against unusual difficulties, I am happy to say, that, though there is certainly reason to stimulate our exertions, there is no need for discouragement. In the first place, by the assistance afforded me from the funds of the committee, I have been able to purchase prayer-books, catechisms, and hymn books for the children, books of religious instruction for the use of my pupil teachers and monitors, and suitable rewards and prizes to excite emulation among the former, and reward the exertions of the latter. And here I may remark, that, in consequence of the arrangements of the Institution necessarily requiring a division of our Catholic children into four bodies, collected in four separate school-rooms, and each numbering on an average upwards of a hundred individual children, I am necessarily compelled to rely very much on the exertions of our young pupil teachers, and a select band of catechetical monitors. I deem it therefore of the utmost importance to promote their efficiency by every means in my power, and to afford them every encouragement in the discharge of their responsible duties. In the second place, I have been enabled to counteract, to some extent, the pernicious effects of Protestant school books, and tale books, written by enemies of our faith, which would otherwise fall into the hands of the children, by considerably enlarging the Catholic libraries for boys and girls, established by my predecessor, the Rev. R. Doyle. I do not think that there is anything, hardly, which tends so much to produce a Catholic tone and feeling among the children as the use of Catholic books, which serve at the same time to amuse and instruct. In the third place I have been enabled, by the help of the funds placed for that purpose in my hands by the committee, to advertise extensively for Catholic situations, to undertake those journeys which I deemed calculated to promote the all-important object, to carry on the necessary correspondence, and to defray all the expenses incurred. It is these active efforts which have enabled us to place out as many as 75 children in Catholic situations during the past year. Finally, the committee have enabled me to pay for the support and education, for longer or shorter periods, of five children, who have been placed in St. George's Industrial Schools as a necessary step to secure their being brought up in the Catholic faith. Such are the results obtained, through the blessing of God, during the past year—results which I should have been utterly unable to accomplish unsupported by the co-operation of the committee and unaided by your charity. But are these re-

sults, you will ask, equal to the requirements of the case? I am sorry to say that they are not, and that an increased effort on our part is necessary at the present moment to secure the advantage we have gained, and preserve these poor children from being sent out, as heretofore, into the families of Protestants. In fact, I am sorry to say that, while the number of Catholic children in the schools have increased by about a hundred during the past twelve months, there has been a considerable falling off in the number of children located. This is particularly apparent in regard to the boys, of whom we located 45 in the first year, but have only succeeded in placing out 18 during the year which has just terminated. The consequence is, that we have at the present moment a large number of boys, for whom it is very necessary that we should procure situations as soon as possible. Let it not be thought that this difficulty in obtaining situations for the boys arises from any misconduct on the part of the children themselves. On the contrary, I am happy to say that the boys succeed very well in place. Sometimes they are returned for physical weakness, or unsuitableness for a particular employment, but very seldom indeed for any moral defect. Moreover, there is hardly any trade or employment for which some or other of them are not adapted as the following statement will show. Catholic boys sent out to place from the Kirkdale Industrial Schools, from July, 1860, to July, 1862:—With shoemakers, 10; tailors, 9; farmers, 8; innkeepers and publicans, 4; barbers, 5; pawnbrokers, 2; bricklayers, smiths, painters, and joiners, 6; bakers, 2; provision dealers and shopkeepers, 7; at factory, 6; as sailors, 4; soldiers, 2; servant boys, 3; office boy, 1. Total, 69. And of these 69, that is to say about 60 per cent., have preserved the situations in which we placed them, and in most instances have become indentured apprentices, while the remainder have procured other situations, been returned to the schools, or lost sight of. It now remains for us to consider in what manner we can facilitate the location of the children, especially of the boys, during the year that is to come. In the first place, I think that a deal might be done by bringing more prominently before Catholic tradesmen the claims which our poor children have to their first considerations, when they are in want of in-door apprentices. However desirable it may be to procure for Catholic boys who have homes in the town, situations with Catholic masters, still it is less necessary than for our poor destitute and orphan boys, who, if they do not find a home with Catholic masters, will be placed out under the entire care of Protestants. What the result of such a state of things would be, we all know by the sad experience of past years. I earnestly entreat, therefore, every one here present to assist me by pleading the cause of our poor boys with any Catholic tradesmen or shopkeepers of their acquaintance. In particular, I rely on the warm co-operation of my fellow clergy, to whom I am already greatly indebted for their kind sympathy and support. But there is another matter which I wish to bring before this meeting, and a suggestion that I have to make, which I think would go very far to bring about a solution of our present difficulty. During the past year we have been obliged to decline several excellent situations for boys, in consequence of the general rule, adopted, for wise and prudent reasons, by the guardians, viz., that masters engaging boys from the school should lodge them in their own families. Now there are many Catholic tradesmen in Liverpool who would willingly take our boys, if circumstances did not render it impossible for them to lodge them upon the premises. I have no doubt that by a little arrangement we could obviate this difficulty, for I have known the guardians relax their rule under circumstances, where they had a sufficient guarantee that the boys would be taken proper care of in every respect. Now, I think, it would meet the difficulty, and not entail any great expense upon us, were I to rent a small house in my immediate neighbourhood, furnish it plainly with beds and other necessary articles, and place in it an elderly woman in whom we could have confidence, to wash, cook, and attend to the wants of the children. It will be borne in mind that none would be lodged there except such as were earning sufficient wages to pay, at least, for their own maintenance. I do not anticipate that (after the first expense of furnishing the house in the most economical manner is defrayed) the cost to us would amount to more than from £40 to £50 per annum. As the children would be lodged in my immediate neighbourhood, I should take care to see that all went on right, and to the satisfaction of the guardians. I should not have ventured to lay this little plan before the meeting, did I not feel that some step of the kind is of absolute necessity to secure the important concession which the guardians have made us in a liberal and friendly spirit. It would be unbecoming on our part did we not show, by our exertions, that the preservation of the faith of the children of our poor is too important in our eyes to allow us to pass by any effort which will ensure their being placed, on going out into the world, in situations where they will not be exposed to those dangers which in past years have proved the ruin of hundreds. If this suggestion is adopted, I feel every confidence that by continuing and extending our past efforts we shall be able to assure the Catholic body, at our next annual meeting, that the work of locating the Kirkdale Industrial School children in Catholic situations has at length been placed on a solid and permanent basis (applause).

The Very Rev. Canon O'Reilly moved a resolution

"That as a protection of the faith of the destitute Catholic children educated in the Kirkdale Industrial Schools casts a deep responsibility upon this meeting, it hereby pledges itself to co-operate with the Rev. H. Gibson in his efforts to apprentice them in Catholic families." He was sure that after the address of Mr. Gibson they must all feel deeply grateful to him for having, under so many difficulties, accomplished so much; and urged that they should give him all the assistance and co-operation that lay in their power.

Mr. James Whitty, who seconded the resolution, impressed upon the meeting the deep importance of taking measures to obtain Catholic situations for the children. He had for many years been a member of the committee of the Kirkdale Institution, and during that time he had seen many most painful instances of the evil of locating Catholic children in situations where those who had the charge of them belonged to a different creed. Destitute children were liable, from timidity, and for the sake of securing goodwill, to follow in the same faith as those in authority over them. In order to relieve the ratepayers from the burden of supporting the children, the committee were obliged to place them in those situations which offered. He trusted the Catholics would do themselves justice, and do all they could to second the exertions of the committee. He thought that the treasurer was particularly entitled to the thanks of the meeting (applause).

Mr. P. S. Bidwill moved a vote of thanks to the Industrial Schools' Committee for the kind manner in which they had received the deputation that waited upon them, as referred to by Mr. Gibson in his report.

Mr. J. N. Lomax seconded it, and said that the committee received the deputation with the utmost courtesy and urbanity. All that the committee, as trustees of the public, wished to do was to place the children in such situations as to relieve the ratepayers of the burden. He conceived, however, that it was his duty to call attention to one fact. There were, he believed, about 127 Catholic and 375 Protestant children in the Kirkdale Industrial Schools. Now, although there was a paid Protestant chaplain and seven Protestant schoolmasters and mistresses set over these children, there was not a single Catholic teacher capable of teaching a child a prayer (hear, hear). This was a state of things that ought not to exist (cheers). It was not fair play; and he thought it was only necessary to represent that point strongly to the Select Vestry, in order to get it placed on a more equitable footing.

Mr. S. B. Harper moved the next resolution:—"That, as additional subscriptions are necessary for carrying out the object of this meeting, a subscription be at once entered into, and arrangements made for its extension in the neighbourhood," observing that religion used "the root of all evil" so as to be the root of all good, he made an earnest appeal for aid.

The Rev. Father Jolivet seconded the motion, which was supported by the Rev. Chairman, and carried.

Donations were presented to the amount of £25, including the Bishop of Liverpool, £1 1s; Mr. Harper, 10s; Mr. J. Hughes, 10s; Rev. Dr. O'Brien, 5s; Mr. Hagarty, £1; Kelly the Buttermilk, £5; Canon O'Reilly, £1; Rev. T. Bennett, £1; Rev. Father Clough, £1; Rev. Canon Walsley, £1; Mr. Lomax, £1; Mr. Bidwill, £1; Mr. James Quinn, £1; the Rev. Protost Cookson, £1; Mrs. Gibson, £1; the Rev. Father Jolivet, 10s; Mr. B. Tremor, £1; Mr. J. Whitty, 10s; Mrs. Reynolds, £1; Mrs. Frank Reynolds, £1; Mr. J. Cafferton, 10s; Mr. Cafferton, 10s; and other smaller contributions.

The Rev. Chairman desired Catholic tradesmen to receive boys from the Industrial Schools.

The Rev. Dr. O'Brien suggested that the committee should be empowered to add to its numbers, outside the port of Liverpool, in the manufacturing districts.

The Rev. Mr. McGrath seconded the proposition; and the Rev. Mr. Gibson, fully concurring in it, pointed out the benefit derivable from its adoption in Bolton, Wigan, Preston, &c.

On the proposition of Mr. Lomax, seconded by the Rev. H. Gibson, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Vicar-General for his conduct in the chair and as president of the committee.

EXHIBITION-DAY AT AMPLEFORTH.

The first exhibition held in the new College of St. Lawrence at Ampleforth, took place on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. On the previous evening many visitors arrived by various trains. Among them were priests of the order of St. Benedict, and lay gentlemen friends and former students. The Solemn Mass of thanksgiving in the morning was sung by the Very Rev. Prior Cooper, and the lofty roof of the beautiful college chapel re-echoed to the strains of the "Exultet," and the more solemn chant of the *Te Deum*. More than one priest, that remembered old times, was overcome with emotion during the service, as he thought of the past and the present.

Soon after the High Mass followed the exhibition in the great school. The speeches consisted of original compositions in Latin, Sapphics, Greek Jambics, and English verse, with some others, selected. Among the musical pieces, the first was the college "Ode to Alma Mater," composed for the opening of the new college in last November; "When winds breathe soft," part-songs by Pierson and F. Mori, a quintet from Cenerentola, and the "Thanksgiving Chorus" from the *Elijah*, followed. The last piece was the "Dulce Domum," sung to a venerable MS. setting, in possession of the college, which unites beauty of melody to that power of awakening old associations, which no new piece can ever possess. The drawings and maps exhibited were highly commended, as, indeed, they certainly deserved to be. The epilogue, in concluding the ceremony, alluded to the twelve years of the government of the present Prior of Ampleforth, and to the great works that have distinguished each of the three quadrienniums during which he has been successively re-elected.

The theatricals in the evening consisted of "The Merchant of Venice," a musical interlude on the subject of "Ye Babes in Ye Wood" (M.S. St. Lawrence's), and a farce. During the day the College band performed various pieces, among which was the New College March, composed for the opening in November. The plays did not terminate till nearly midnight, but, nevertheless, there was early stirring next morning, and the quiet railway station and the valley were disturbed by the sights and sounds attendant on "breaking up." The studies are to be resumed on the 16th of August.

The list of prize-names and of the distinguished is as follows. It is to be observed that the first prize is given for superiority in studies, and the second for application, good conduct being supposed in both cases:—

PRIZES.

POETRY—1st, Gerald Smith; 2nd, Jno. Pippet.
 SYNTAX—(3rd year)—1st, Francis Hickey; 2nd, Austin Smith. (2nd year)—1st, Thomas Burge; 2nd, Peter Taylor. (1st year)—1st, Bernard Wade; 2nd, Jno. Picton.
 LOWER SCHOOL—(2nd year)—1st, Thomas Parkinson; 2nd, Joseph Worden. (1st year)—Jno. Burge; 2nd, Fred. Whitgreave.
 MATHEMATICS—Gerald Smith, general proficiency; Robert Hasson.
 MUSIC—1st, Thomas Burge; 2nd, George Keogh.
 DRAWING—(1st class)—Jno. Pippet. (2nd class)—Jos. Watmore.
 GEOGRAPHY—(Maps)—Jos. Hanson, distinguished.
 ENGLISH VERSE—George Wragg.
 LATIN—Robert Hasson; Jos. Watmore.
 FRENCH—Thos. Burge; L. Keizer.
 ENGLISH—Joseph Cummins, Neil Fox, Bernard Smith, Frederick Whitgreave.
 HISTORY—Henry Smith.
 MAPS (from memory)—James Hedley, Carlos Kirkley, Benedict Pippet.
 GEOGRAPHY—Jos. Worden.
 NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—George Foreman.
 CATECHISM—Alfred Polding.
 MATHEMATICS—Francis Hickey, Robert Hasson, Jos. Hanson, Austin E. Smith, Thomas Parkinson, Jos. Stott, Thomas Howard.
 DRAWING—Gerald Smith, Benedict Pippet, Neil Fox, John Lynch.
 MUSIC—Jno. Pippet, Jno. Turner, Jos. Watmore, Bernard Wade.

SELECT VESTRY, LIVERPOOL.

The fortnightly meeting of the Liverpool Select Vestry was held on Tuesday in the board-room at the Parish-offices, Brownlow-hill. Mr. Churchwarden Smith presided; and the other members present were Mr. Churchwarden Denton, and Messrs. J. Whitty, Owen, Peck, Williams, Satchell, Bairstow, Elliott, Hughes, Walker, Collins, Longbottom, Burroughs, Syers, Luff, and Turner.

The proceedings of the Workhouse committee were confirmed without discussion.

REJECTION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHERS FOR THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. James Whitty thought it would be remembered by the members of the board that at the last meeting the recommendation of the schools committee for the appointment of an eligible Roman Catholic teacher for the schools at Kirkdale was referred back for further consideration. The result of that course appeared before them that day, in the case of the resolution rescinding the former act of the committee; and it was in reference to that portion of the proceedings, that he deemed it his duty to move that they be not confirmed by the board. He might be permitted to state the grounds upon which that application was originally made. On the 1st of July the gross population of the Industrial Schools amounted to 795 children. Of these 451 were Roman Catholic and 344 Protestant. It would be seen from a comparison of those numbers that the Roman Catholics were over 100 in excess of the Protestant part of the institution. In order to understand the question fully, it was his duty to direct the attention of the board to the great disparity existing between the provision made for the moral and religious instruction of the Roman Catholics, as compared with the Protestant part of the establishment. For all purposes of general education in the schools, as well as for the moral and religious instruction of the Protestant portion, there were appointed seven duly qualified teachers, both male and female. That number, of course, included the services of the chaplain, who was charged with the educational supervision of the establishment. There were, in addition to the number he had named, twelve pupil teachers; and every one of this teaching official staff were to an individual Protestant. (A Voice: There are four Roman Catholic teachers.) He was not desiring anybody to infer that in the whole of those several appointments a most excellent choice had not been made. He believed their duties were fulfilled with honourable impartiality and a due attention to their duties. With regard to the Roman Catholic portion of the schools, about four years ago he moved for the appointment of four Roman Catholic pupil teachers. The board conceded the principle that the appointment of these were necessary. Since that period they had never had more than two of these pupil teachers appointed. They had now only one, and three in the course of probationary instruction (hear, hear, hear). There was one priest who attended that establishment, and he was permitted to enter the institution every morning at a quarter to eight, and to leave it in three-quarters of an hour. He could not, in consequence of being compelled to attend the two prisons, avail himself of the evening privilege except on two occasions in the week. The Roman Catholic inmates were divided into four separate class-rooms. The priest could not therefore attend to more than the number that one room contained; and it became therefore obvious that the other three rooms, with their 300 children, were left in the care of pupil teachers, whose ages were not much above those they were appointed to instruct. Besides that, it was the

practice of the institution to send out the Catholic children to Divine Service on a Sunday. Those children had to proceed a distance of nearly two miles to St. Anthony's Church, in Scotland-road; and there was no person older than the pupil teachers appointed to attend them. To take out more than 400 children through the streets of a populous town, it was neither safe nor decent, nor prudent to commit them to the care of persons little if any older than themselves. Under all those circumstances, and witnessing the great deficiency which existed in the moral and religious training of those children, the Rev. Mr. Gibson applied to the committee, in a letter which no member of the committee could deny was couched in the most respectful terms. He asked as a favour that, in the forthcoming appointments, one at least out of the three should be Roman Catholic, in order to assist in giving religious and moral instruction during the hours set apart for that purpose. In obedience to that request, a resolution was first passed, and now it had been rescinded by the committee. He appealed from the decision of that committee, to the superior authority of the board; and if necessary he would appeal to the public opinion of the intelligent community in which we lived, to say whether or not there was anything unfair or unreasonable in asking from the Industrial Schools committee, not so much as a matter of right but as a matter of favour, that one Roman Catholic should be appointed for the larger portion of the schools, whereas seven were appointed for the Protestant portion of the schools. As he had mentioned public opinion—and after all it was in modern days supposed to be the great arbiter of all public questions—he ventured to say that there was not an unbiased person in the community who would not agree, when there were upwards of 400 Catholic children, to give them at least the assistance of one Roman Catholic teacher. In fact, the request fell short of what the committee ought to grant. He himself had the greatest possible respect—experience of the world had taught him it was right to have the greatest possible respect—for persons who conscientiously differed from him in religion. He even regarded their prejudices with some consideration; but he meant to say that gentlemen might display their prejudices in their own private affairs, but to carry them into a public board, and make them operate on other persons who had got social rights as well as themselves—that was a mistake on the part of any member of a public body. As to the remarks of the chairman, defending the institution against the criticisms of a public journal, he might have remembered that the committee might have its faults. The criticisms of that article he believed entirely bore reference to the physical condition, appearance, and apparent contentment or otherwise of the large body of children who walked in procession on that day. But he would submit another feature; that was, the moral contrast that was likely to follow between the children of other institutions and those who were more highly favoured. It was a matter of grave responsibility for them to consider how far the institution should be rendered answerable to the public expectations or otherwise. It was not for him to say whether the English or the Irish might present the greatest amount of beauty as to be a subject for two public gentlemen to dispute about, especially as every looking-glass reflected nothing but handsome people in both countries. Now, they had a number of Roman Catholic children in those schools. They were not permitted to proselytise them; and, inasmuch as they were not permitted to instruct them in any religion but their own, he asked that they might have a reasonable amount of the teaching staff of the establishment. It was a matter of grave and solemn moment whether those children when they grew up should or should not be morally and religiously instructed in the principles in which they had the greatest confidence. As a rule these poor children were the offspring of the labouring class, and the claims of the working man should receive at their hands due consideration. The skill and capital of the merchant who trod the Exchange flags were not more essential to the preservation of that great social fabric than was the working man who supported himself by his manual labour. When the board should fully recognise the rights of those poor children to be brought up in the religion they professed—when they should give facilities for the proper teaching to be carried out—then the institution would be some asylum for the poor to pass into. He appealed to the board against what he considered the hasty adoption of the second resolution, and asked them to adopt a more generous construction of the law. He hoped the Vestry might be saved from the imputation that they were a body who were influenced by prejudices too narrow to be consistent with the public interests (hear, hear).

Mr. Peck seconded the amendment. He felt that the majority of the committee had involved themselves in a position of great responsibility. The law provided that they should give religious education to those children in accordance with the faith of their parents, but the decision of the committee was this: Unless you will educate religiously as we wish, you shall receive no education at all (cries of "No, no"). The restrictions which were placed upon the religious education of the children were such that they practically amounted to utter destitution in religious teaching. He for one must publicly lift up his voice and protest against conducting the schools in that manner. As they were bound to give the children a religious education, he thought the request made by the Rev. Mr. Gibson was not only reasonable in its requirements, but absolutely singular for its excessive modesty, in asking for one teacher, when by right he should have claimed a majority of Roman Catholic teachers. The manner in which the children were sent to church on Sundays reflected infinite disgrace on all who might be concerned in the arrangement (hear, hear).

Mr. Longbottom regretted that the question had been discussed. From principle he objected to any resolution being placed on the books in favour of Roman Catholics, or any other religious society whatever. When vacancies occurred, Roman Catholics could apply as well as Protestants. In the last

vacancies they had several applications from Roman Catholics; but the committee, after examination, thought proper by a large majority to appoint others than Roman Catholics. If the principle sought for were to be carried out, every denomination would have an equal right to have a resolution placed on the books in its favour. Such a course would introduce discord and confusion, and be destructive to the peace and interests of the institution. Mr. Whitty had made an admirable speech, but it was out of place since the appointment had been made. He supposed Mr. Whitty would not recommend them to dismiss the Protestants and appoint Roman Catholics in their places.

Mr. Whitty.—No.
 Mr. Burroughs was astonished at Mr. Whitty's observations. There were thousands of Roman Catholics outside the walls who did not see a priest every morning. Did the priests visit all the dens in the town? ("Order"). If Mr. Whitty would only visit Scotland-road, he would find plenty of Roman Catholics destitute enough of priests. There was an ulterior motive in getting Roman Catholic teachers into the schools. It was proselytising they wanted—not education ("Order, order"). He should like to be just before he was generous; he should like to admit the teachers of every denomination if the Roman Catholics were to be admitted. If they had teachers of all sects in the school, it would be a strange school (laughter).

Mr. Owen would vote against the amendment, under the circumstances; but if a special resolution was brought forward for appointing one or more Roman Catholic teachers, his vote might be different.

Mr. Turner said the committee only wished to put themselves right with the public by showing the real opinion of the majority of the committee, the first resolution having been passed in a very small committee.

Mr. Walker believed that the religious persuasion of schoolmasters had nothing to do with their qualifications as masters, and contended that in the recent appointments the committee had decided upon the respective merits of the candidates. Let a Roman Catholic of superior qualifications apply for the next vacancy, and the question could then be considered.

Mr. Elliott said they had thirty candidates on the last occasion. The one who held a first-class certificate was a Roman Catholic, the one who held a second-class was a Baptist, and the one with a third-class certificate was a Roman Catholic. None of the other candidates had certificates. The committee, however, elected a Presbyterian schoolmistress.

Mr. Bairstow said he thought it would be really more manly and honest if they would put at the bottom of the advertisement "No Roman Catholics need apply," because the moment the committee found out that that was the persuasion of the candidate, whatever his qualifications might be, they would not appoint him.

Mr. Burroughs.—Speak the truth (cries of "Order").

Mr. Bairstow hoped the chairman would compel that remark to be withdrawn.

Mr. Burroughs said he was willing to withdraw the remark, but he for one did not know the religion of the schoolmasters.

Mr. Bairstow.—If Mr. Burroughs cannot understand the English language, I feel sorry for him ("Order"). He thought he might, with justice refer to the various candidates who presented themselves. Some of the Roman Catholics did possess Government certificates, and in his mind one, if not two, was the most eligible candidate. With regard to one of the females, it was the general impression of the committee that she was the most eligible candidate, but she was not appointed. (A Voice: "She was 36"). They had committed to their charge 451 Roman Catholic children, and he was sure that the members were convinced that that judicious care was not taken of their religious teaching which should be "Order," and hear). Did they think, as Englishmen, that 451 children should go out from the schools on a Sunday morning and walk nearly two miles through the busy streets, in the charge of whom? Why, four pupil teachers, the eldest of whom was only 15 last birthday. Then the committee knew they could not mass 451 children in one room for religious instruction, and therefore they were divided into four rooms. Did they think it was advisable to leave one hundred in a room in charge of one of those young teachers? Did they think a child of thirteen years of age was sufficient to be in charge of them? ("Question, question"). He was discussing the question, although what he was saying might be unpalatable. It was true that a priest did attend for a short time in the morning, but whether was it more desirable that an irresponsible officer should attend to communicate those instructions, or one that would be responsible to them? With himself he trusted that there would ever be but one guiding principle, and that was, in whatever position he might be placed, to grant to his opponents everything he might wish for himself, and "to do unto others as he would they should do unto him." If they trusted themselves to that principle they were safe (hear, hear), but the moment they transgressed it they ceased to be safe.

The amendment was then put, and lost by 10 to 5. For the Amendment—Messrs. Peck, Collins, J. Whitty, Bairstow, and Elliott.

Against—Messrs. Denton, Walker, Satchell, Owen, Longbottom, Syers, Burroughs, Turner, Luff, and the Chairman.

On the motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Elliott, Mr. John Lewis was appointed a Select Vestryman in place of Mr. Robinson. Mr. Denton withdrawing the name of Mr. Owen Roberts, and giving notice that he would move his appointment at the next meeting in the place of Mr. W. Smith, resigned.

This concluded the business.

"Really, witness, when you have to appear before the Court, it is your bounden duty to be more clean and decent in your appearance," said Lord Ellenborough to an ill-dressed witness. "I'm very bit as well dressed as your lordship," said Hodge. "What do you mean, sir?" asked his lordship, angrily. "Why, you came here in your working clothes and I came here in mine."

ROTHESAY.

DURING the Summer Season MASS will be said every Sunday, at Nine, in the School-room (Town), and at Eleven, in the Chapel (Port Bannatyne). Commencing on Sunday, the 8th June.

DUNOON.

DURING the Summer Season MASS will be said every ALTERNATE SUNDAY, at Large and Dunoon, commencing on Sunday, June 15, at Large, and on the following Sunday, June 22, at Dunoon.

N.B.—Hours for Mass at Dunoon—Nine and Eleven o'clock.

Just Published, Price 4d.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION—a LECTURE delivered by the Rev. T. B. PARKINSON, S.J., in St. Andrew's School-room, Glasgow, on April 28th, 1862.

To Correspondents.

It is particularly requested that all original articles for insertion in the FREE PRESS be forwarded so as not to arrive later—when possible—than Wednesday evening



GLASGOW, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

THE Viceroy of Egypt arrived in Liverpool on Sunday evening. On Monday morning, at nine o'clock, the Mayor paid his respects to his Mahomedan Vice-Majesty. We suppose this respectable gentleman's proper designation must be either "Highness," or "Royal Highness," for we observe that all the newspapers, in their several reports, lavish it upon him at the average rate of somewhere about once in every half-dozen lines. The *Post* dilates upon the *Said* Pasha with extraordinary unctiousness. We really fear our contemporary must be about to turn Mahomedan. Not to be outdone by the more appropriate hospitality of the Mayor, our contemporary welcomes the follower of the false prophet with such a clangor of newspaper twaddle as, we are quite sure, has never been surpassed. We hardly know which is the most amusing, the leader or the report, in Tuesday's *Daily Post*. This eccentric writer, whom we observed that a speaker in the Select Vestry called an "instructor," has found out a new revelation. The Bible is behind the age. It has often appeared to us that he took rather a police view of events. He seems to regard The Divine Being as somewhat of an obstruction, as standing in the way in the great political thoroughfare. The "move on" view seems to be always inspiring him. We all know the familiar passage of Holy Writ, "In Him we live, and move, and have our being." The editor of the *Post*, however, is more enlightened than St. Paul. In whom would our readers suppose he teaches us that "we live, and move, and have our being?" In whom, did we ask? In what, rather? In trade! Warning with his subject, this singular instructor raves about a new Byzantine empire to arise, whether in Egypt or not; does not appear, on the corpse of the defunct Turk, formed by a Christian civilisation, springing from the sublime dogma that "We live, and move, and have our being in trade!" To effect this desirable result, "we should prompt the Pasha of Egypt," like an "enterprising, intelligent, and profitable customer," that he is "not to obey the Sultan, but to obey us." Indeed, the good seed may already be considered to be sown in the susceptible heart of the Viceroy. "Many sage reflections," says the *Post*, "must have been generated in the Viceroy's mind by the gay spectacle around him, and perhaps not the least earnest of his thoughts would be suggested by the presence and participation in the scene of crowds of handsome and beautifully-dressed ladies." And those thoughts were likely, no doubt, to be more earnest, if it be true, as our contemporary states, that "it was easy even for an Oriental and Mahomedan to conclude that they were not the least interested of the many gazers whose eager regards were fixed upon him!"

We remember being much struck, whilst yet a schoolboy, at the refinement of sentiment displayed in the advice which Thucydides makes Pericles give to the Athenian ladies in his panegyric on those who had fallen in battle. He recommends them to court the strictest retirement, to busy themselves with the affairs of their families, and not even to allow their names to be in the mouths of the other sex.

No one will suppose that we would deprive

Christian society of the presence of ladies whose characters are formed upon the Christian model; but, with the recollection of many letters that have been appearing, from time to time, for many months, in the columns of the *Times*, vividly in our memories, as well as the revelations made in the Divorce Court, we own we should have preferred taking a Mahomedan Prince, whom we wished to convert from his harem to a new civilisation, to a Church where he would have seen ladies with "eager regards unceasingly fixed" upon the Tabernacle, or into some quiet home blessed with the affections and ministrations of some pious Christian mother, wife, sister, or daughter, to pointing out to him the throng of gazers in the streets or places of public resort, with "eager regards unceasingly fixed" on a gaily-dressed Mahomedan gentleman.

We must, indeed, be sadly behind the age. There must be something strangely antiquated in our notions of refinement and of virtue. We should never have so much as dreamed of singling out as salient instances of the "degradation" of the Egyptian women that "they have no balls to give them manners;" no "at homes, to teach them conversation;" and even still less should we have instanced that they have "no newspapers to inform them of anything that goes on in the world."

In the ardour of his regrets at the terrible privation endured by the Egyptian ladies, whom, by way of a compliment to the distinguished stranger, he dubs "degraded women," he so far neglects the grammatical construction of his sentence as to inform us that "it is from this state of things that the Viceroy has come amongst us; and if in any one point our civilisation has astonished him, it must have been this?" He means, of course, "the opposite of this."

Or is the "this" supposed to refer to the several particulars that follow? We cannot decide. Certain it is, however, that after enumerating those, he says of them "these phenomena are too striking either to have escaped his notice, or to have lost their interest." And what do our readers suppose they are? "He has been feted by all Paris, and has found French women ruling its saloons with all the dignity, and more than all the tact, of the most polished men. He has been to London, and there he has dined at Lady Palmerston's table; has sailed through the mazes of her evening assembly; has discovered without trouble that her ladyship is a greater power in the State than the Duke of Cambridge; and may perhaps have heard it whispered that she is at least as clever at statecraft as her husband, though of him and his cunning the archives of the Egyptian Foreign Office are only too eloquent. And now, in Liverpool, while experiencing the most popular reception yet accorded to him, he has found at least half its *bravery* contributed by the women of the industrial and trading north."

Not to dwell on the peculiarity of "sailing through a maze," or the difficulty of understanding what "the bravery of a popular reception" may be, we cannot understand wherefore the Pasha should be astonished at finding ladies in Paris ruling saloons with dignity and tact, any more than harem in Egypt, although we doubt whether English ladies will appreciate the compliment of being compared to men by way of enhancing their merits. Least of all should we expect to find a Turkish Viceroy astonished at finding a lady, supposing the insinuation of the *Post* to be correct, which, however, we have no reason to believe it is, as "clever at statecraft," and as intriguing as the "cunning" diplomatist who is her present husband. The seraglio of Sultans and harems of Pashas have produced many a clever and intriguing lady ere this. We are quite sure, however, that such a lady would not be the one likely to throw him into admiration of Christian civilisation; and we are equally sure that Lady Palmerston would not thank the *Post* for his panegyric if she were to chance to hear of it.

Yet the great future of "all that is now Turkey," success in "the race of progress in which she is to bound forward," depends on opening the mind and heart of the Egyptian Viceroy to this great enlightenment. He must be converted to the creed that "we live, and move, and have our being in trade;" and he must adopt with enthusiasm the civilisation which places the fair sex in possession of "balls, to give them manners;" "at homes," to teach them conversation; and "newspapers, to inform them of anything that goes on in the world."

If every Egyptian lady is not permitted after this, by the grateful Viceroy, to wile away the weary hours of "degradation" by daily supplies of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, there can be no hope of Egypt ever returning to Christianity.

THERE is nothing in the tone of the letter signed "Scotus," which we insert this week, to debar it from a place in our columns. We retain our opinion that it is most inexpedient, as a general rule, to treat of such a subject as the one he writes on in the columns of a newspaper, even of one so sincerely and rigidly Catholic as the *Glasgow Free Press*. We do not absolutely stigmatise the step as one never under any circumstances to be had recourse to. But if there be circumstances which seem to admit of no other remedy—the caution, the reserve, the discretion with which it should be taken, cannot be over-estimated.

The letter of "Scotus" shows how indispensable are those requisites for such a discussion, and how difficult it is to observe them. For, first of all, he is not exact in his facts; and secondly, he has selected as his chief example of the evil resulting from the apparent exclusion of the Irish clergy from the Apostolic Vicariates in Scotland, one that is the least tenable.

It is not correct to say that the majority of the Catholic Irish in Glasgow cannot speak a word of English. On the contrary, we suspect that the majority of the Catholic population are by birth Scotch, and are only Irish by race and parentage. But it is quite certain that the great bulk of them understand and speak English as well as persons of limited education are likely to.

Neither is it correct to say that "only one Irish priest is left with a charge in the midst of an Irish people exceeding 110,000 souls." There is, if we mistake not, an Irish priest at St. John's; there is one—that is as Irish as the majority of the people—at St. Patrick's; one at St. Mary's, and the head priest is so like one, that it is difficult to note the difference; there are two at St. Alphonsus's; and there is one at St. Joseph's. There were, moreover, two more in Glasgow a short time back; and the cause of their departure afflicted the Bishop with the deepest pain. It is to us, we own, a subject of unfeigned regret that there is not at least one Irish priest at St. Andrew's. We hope we are not transgressing the bounds of decorum in expressing our conviction that the Bishop has weakened his hands in his district by this omission, an evil which is not lessened by the circumstance of one of the clergy of that church being, perhaps, the most unpopular priest amongst the clergy as well as laity in all Scotland. Still Catholics should make allowances for special difficulties, of which none but the Bishop and those in his intimate confidence can be fully cognisant.

The dissatisfaction we have often heard expressed with the administration of the functions of The Church seem to have more foundation. That the great mass of the poor should be carted into the ground, like so much carrion, without prayer or funeral rites; that Holy Baptism should, in defiance of the canons, be administered in private houses, at a short distance even from the churches, and that its administration in the churches should be shorn of almost every adjunct the ritual provides, for the sake of reverence and decency; that the Ministry of the Word should be suspended for some six weeks during the summer; these are real grievances, which, if we take this occasion of mentioning, it is rather that the Bishop may be aware of what is very generally felt and commented on, rather than with any view of intruding any interference of the Press with the exercise of his sacred office.

We do hope that "Scotus" will see the expediency of not pursuing this question in the columns of the newspaper press. We are quite convinced that it is far more prudent to let any general discontent have some medium of expression than to choke its utterance, and let it determine inwards. We trust we have shown that we are wholly fearless, as well as indifferent to sordid self-interests, both in giving publicity to, and in supporting any well-founded complaints. But the difficulty of discussing such a subject in a newspaper, without giving more disedification than producing good, are so great, that we trust it will not be sought to be continued.

Apart from all grievances, it is a natural, and even respectable sentiment, that the Irish people, who have built the churches in Scotland, and who support the worship of The Church, should desire that the Episcopate should not be practically closed, as we know it is, against the priests of their own nation. It is a sentiment which the Holy See would respect; and a respectful and moderate representation in that exalted quarter would be sure

to meet with the attention it deserves. There could be nothing insubordinate, or uncatholic, or in the slightest degree objectionable, in such a course of proceeding. The Bishops themselves would, we are confident, have not the smallest objection to it. For practical improvements, we hope much from the influence of the new coadjutor Bishop. His zeal and energy will be a great relief to his Right Rev. Colleague, who, with all his strength and activity, must be beginning to feel the weight of years, as well as of anxieties and difficulties of a very pressing nature.

The course we have suggested will provoke no bitternesses, nor ought that would look like insubordination to ecclesiastical superiors. Better suffer anything than scandalise by disunion. A remonstrance or a representation are not inconsistent with charity. Hard but unkind insinuations and uncharitable constructions are. And without presuming to instruct the clergy, we laity may all of us well remember, that if we preserve charity, we preserve all, for ourselves individually and for the Church.

ADDRESS

OF THE

CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD TO THE RIGHT REV. WM. TURNER, D.D., BISHOP OF SALFORD, ON HIS RETURN FROM ROME.

MY LORD,—Your return from Rome affords us the opportunity of congratulating your Lordship after the fatigues and troubles of your long journey, and at the same time of giving expression to those feelings towards yourself of respect and admiration which, since your elevation to the See of Salford, have been continually growing in our minds.

The large Catholic community over which you exercise episcopal jurisdiction has, we know, brought to your Lordship's sensitive heart an accumulation of anxieties and cares such as falls to the lot of but few Bishops. It may, therefore, be a pleasure and a consolation to your Lordship to be thus publicly told how very much your solicitude is appreciated, and with what prayers for the success of your labours your people continually besiege the Throne of the Most High. It is a source of happiness to us, who live in such close vicinity to your Lordship, to have so many opportunities of witnessing your anxious and laborious exertions for the flock over whom your charge extends.

You have been into the presence of the Holy Father, bearing with you the prayers and the sympathies of a devoted people. You have, in this age of material excitement, been a participator and an actor in this great and joyful triumph of Holy Church—the canonisation of her glorious martyrs. What confidence in the goodness and protection of the Almighty do we behold in the Holy Father, who, at a time when danger seemed almost imminent over the city of Rome, has not feared to summon the princes and rulers of the Church to take a part in so august a ceremonial!

Nor do we forget to appreciate that liberty which the Catholics of this country enjoy, when we remember the penalties and the dangers to which the prelates of some countries are exposed who answer the call of his Holiness to join in this sacred and sublime action; still less can we forget their heroism, who, at the voice of duty, in the face of every obstacle, hastened to the Eternal City. Whilst things like these are taking place in our own times, who can say that faith is becoming cold on the earth, or that the Church, in the midst of the dazzling but often delusive civilisation of the nineteenth century, has forgotten her office as the guide and the regenerator of her children!

Your Lordship has borne to Rome our prayers. We know that you bring back from that great depository of spiritual treasures benedictions for us all. Grateful for your Lordship's paternal care for our welfare, it shall ever be our fervent prayer that you may long continue to exercise over us your solicitous and gentle rule.

For the Clergy, ROBERT PROVOST CROKELL, V.G.
For the Laity, DANIEL LEE, K.S.G.
George Richardson, Secretary.—July 9, 1862.

His Lordship replied to the address in the following words:—

MY DEAR AND EXCELLENT FRIENDS,—It is both a pleasure and a duty that I should very sincerely thank you for the kind and religious dispositions which you have evinced in the address just read. And, indeed, I thank you very much; and through you, the Catholics of Manchester and Salford, for the congratulations and the welcome to which you have deemed fitting to give expression on my return from Rome.

I know well that you thoroughly appreciate the recent manifestation in the Eternal City, in your present recognition of my own humble share in it; and, in this way, you exhibit an edifying proof of your attachment to the centre of Ecclesiastical Unity, as well as of your zeal and devotion as members of the One True Church, to which is guaranteed the perpetual guidance of the Holy Spirit.

The late most striking event—the canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs—constitutes a fact most glorious in itself, and momentous in its probable consequences.

Surely it was no ordinary circumstance that could bring so many Bishops to Rome from all parts of the world to participate in any function; and the

Correspondence.

[We cannot be held responsible for any of the opinions expressed by our Correspondents, our columns being open to all.]

To the Editor of the Glasgow Free Press.

DEAR SIR,—Would you be so kind as to insert, in your Catholic journal of Saturday, the following letter which I received from the Rev. Father Lavelle—that illustrious Irish priest—the champion of the Faith—the good shepherd who would sacrifice his precious and esteemed life for his flock. Those virtues his conduct has proved for the last few years. I believe him invincible in his holy Faith. I also think if all our Catholic clergy were as patriotic as he, Ireland, that lovely nation, the Island of Saints, would not be so often a mendicant. Neither would the heroic Father Lavelle have such a burthen to bear:—

Mount Partry, July 2, 1862.

MY DEAR MR. MONTAGUE,—Again to-day does your valued letter come with aid and hope. How I do thank you and these patriotic Irishmen of Darconner, Ayrshire, who have made me the channel of their charitable contributions of £1 7s, and promise further aid, this being the seventh sent by you. Will you also tell that kind friend who gave you the half-crown on yesterday, how deeply thankful I feel. With such cheering aid, and what is promised, we hope tiding over the next few weeks. My house continues to be besieged day and night. On yesterday, I gave tickets for £50 worth of meal between three grain merchants, and including some necessities. The joy evinced by the poor recipients was in itself a sufficient payment for all my trouble. Excuse haste. God bless you all.—Yours gratefully,

PATRICK LAVELLE.

Mr. John Montague, Bridgeton, Glasgow.

THE APPOINTMENT OF OUR BISHOPS.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Free Press.

SIR,—In last Saturday's Free Press you express a regret that the tone of my letters on the above subject is such as to preclude their insertion in the columns of your paper, and question—with much reason—the propriety of bringing the case before a Protestant tribunal. In the first place, I am unconscious of writing in a disrespectful tone towards our present or past bishops. This, however, may be a matter of opinion. In the next place, bringing forward the case before a Protestant tribunal is not precisely correct. Had you said a mixed tribunal, you would have been nearer the mark, and in any case the fault is yours, not mine; for, on two occasions, you were asked to insert letters on this subject, and refused. I am aware that your intentions in this respect were of the most honourable kind, and are alike creditable to you as a Catholic and a gentleman, but your experience of Catholic affairs in Glasgow and surrounding district was at that time rather limited.

I should like to know, sir, if in writing on a subject where grave cause of complaint exists, what tone a person must use in pointing out the evil effects arising from the cause? The very fact of moving in the matter, although essential to the purity of religion, and the good government thereof, will necessarily give offence to some, and immediately the tone becomes questionable. In so far, then, I admit that the tone of my letters may not be as musical as the chime of a bag of sovereigns; but you will readily perceive that this is unavoidable.

The moment a complaint is made we judge its seriousness by the effects produced, or those which are likely to be produced, by the cause of the complaint, and although letters to newspapers may be a most questionable mode of proceeding by way of radical cure or prevention, yet, as it is the only means at hand, I am convinced that the neglect of using such means becomes culpable in a very high degree. Let me suppose a cause of complaint—and believe me, sir, the hypothesis is much nearer the truth than a supposition. A large number of old Irish people, men and women, resident in this city for a number of years, have been in the habit of attending regularly to their religious duties, but Irish Priests, who alone can attend to their wants in this respect, have been carefully weeded out of the place; consequently these people are debarred the privileges of attending to their own spiritual wants, and thereby neglect them, by a sort of imposed necessity; how, I ask, can one bring forth such cases, without writing in a tone that must of necessity be unpleasant to some? Now, this is precisely what is being done. The Irish Priests are "gone with a vengeance." One only is left with a charge in the midst of an Irish population exceeding one hundred and ten thousand, and the old Irish people, the majority of whom cannot speak a word of English, are left to shift in affairs dear to their souls as best they may. This is one of the thousand causes of complaint. If an Irish Bishop were placed over this Irish multitude, such a condition of things could not even hypothetically exist. But, you will say that under any Bishop such should not exist. I say the same thing. But we cannot close our eyes to facts, and from whatever cause it may arise, whether from anti-Irish feeling or the determination of an erroneous conscience to have none but Scottish priests in charge, I cannot say, but there, the plain palpable truth stares us in the face, and reproaches us with a sinful neglect, in allowing a care over the tone of our writing to prevent us making more in the matter, and using whatever means is at hand to try and remedy this luckless condition in which so many of our faithful Irish are placed.—I am, sir, yours respectfully,

SCOTUS.

MURDER BY A LUNATIC.

At Sutton, near Weymouth, it appears that a man named Cox had been labouring under a disease for some time, and was under the treatment of Dr. Puckett, of Upway. It had been determined to remove him to a lunatic asylum, and Dr. Puckett and a man named White went to Cox's house for the purpose. During the temporary absence of White, Cox struck Dr. Puckett to the ground, after which he deliberately sawed off the unfortunate man's head, right hand, and right foot. He then ran away, but was immediately captured, and conveyed to Weymouth. The lunatic's father and mother were outside, but were so alarmed by his threats that they dared not interfere.

A FAMILY POISONED IN YORK.

On Tuesday week, Mr. Cooke, astronomical instrument maker, &c., Bishophill, with his wife, his three sons—Frederick, Thomas, and Alfred—his daughter, and Mrs. Barbe, a visitor, sat down to dinner as usual, and shortly after they were all taken seriously ill, being attacked with severe sickness and vomiting. During dinner, some parsley sauce had been used, and it was conjectured that "fool's parsley," a deadly poison, might have got into the sauce by mistake for the proper kind. This supposition, however, proved groundless, and the cause of the illness of the family remained shrouded in mystery. Mr. Reed and Mr. Proctor, surgeons, were called in, and, from the symptoms which their patients manifested, it was clear they had been poisoned. By the prompt administration of the usual remedies the effects of the poison were counteracted, and on the following day the family were nearly restored to health. After dinner on Thursday the scene of Tuesday was repeated, the family being again attacked as before, as well as the cook. The greatest alarm was felt, and the medical men were again sent for. It being suspected that the salt in the house was mixed with some deleterious substance, Mr. Proctor subjected it to analysis, and he found that about thirty per cent. was arsenic. Similar poison was discovered in some flour, but how the admixture took place is a complete mystery. The circumstances were reported to the police, and a searching inquiry has been and is still being made by them, in order, if possible, to ascertain by what means the arsenic was mixed with the salt and flour, and where the poison had been obtained. So far as the inquiry has proceeded, we believe there is no reason for believing that the arsenic had been accidentally mixed with the flour and salt; but, as Mr. Cooke is not aware of any ill-feeling existing against him on the part of any one in his establishment, no suspicion is attached to any one.—York Herald.

SUICIDE IN A WORKHOUSE.

On Monday last, an inquiry was held in the board-room of the West London Union, Smithfield, by Mr. Wm. Payne, the coroner for the City of London and Southwark, respecting the death of William Bailey, aged 63, an inmate of the Union, who committed suicide on Thursday last under the following somewhat remarkable circumstances:—

George Coolidge said that deceased was a member of a respectable family, but that through misfortune he had become an inmate of the workhouse about eighteen months since, where he was made wardman on account of his excellent character. On Thursday last, witness met a woman running along the passage crying and wringing her hands, and saying, "Bailey has hanged himself in the bath-room." Witness went thither, and found deceased hanging to a beam by means of two leather straps, which were twisted and fastened round his neck. He was instantly cut down and Dr. Birch sent for, who pronounced life to be extinct.

Mr. James Hall, interim master of the union house, said that it was known in the house that deceased had formed a deep attachment, though one of a purely honourable nature, for a nurse in the infirmary, who was the wife of a soldier who had been on foreign service for some years. Their chief opportunities of meeting were only in the store-room, to which they had each to go for stores, and it appears that three days before his suicide they had some quarrel of a trifling character, and she refused to speak to him. This produced extraordinary depression on deceased's spirits, and on Thursday last, being his birthday, he procured some drink and made himself slightly intoxicated. Deceased was much respected, and the straps with which he hanged himself were used by him to enforce order among refractory boys.

The young woman alluded to by the previous witness was then examined. She was weeping bitterly, and admitted that she and deceased had been very partial to each other. She denied that there was a quarrel between them, and attributed deceased's despondency to the death of a friend.

The coroner, in summing up, remarked that it was evident that the attachment between the deceased and the last witness was very sincere in its nature, and the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

THE YELVERTON CASE.

On Tuesday, the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, delivered judgment in the Yelverton marriage case. As their lordships differed in their opinions, the judges pronounced their rulings according to juniority. Mr. Justice Christian was of opinion that the exceptions taken by the defendant's counsel to the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, as to the Scotch marriage, should be overruled, and that his lordship was right in the way he left the case to the jury as to that. With regard to the third and fourth exceptions, viz., those in which the defendant's counsel contended that his lordship should have told the jury that, in order to find the Irish marriage valid, they should, under the statute 19th Geo. II., c. 42, be of opinion that he had uniformly, uninterruptedly, and publicly, been a Roman Catholic—his lordship was of opinion that the evidence for the defendant brought the case within operation of the statute, and that the plaintiff's evidence did not withdraw it thence; that there had been misdirection in leaving to the jury the point that there was evidence, on which they could find, of Major Yelverton being a Roman Catholic; and therefore that the third and fourth exceptions should be allowed, and that there should be a new trial; and that the fifth exception should be overruled. Mr. Justice Keogh concurred with Justice Christian in his ruling on the different exceptions, and held that a *venire de novo* should be granted. Judge Ball and the Lord Chief Justice held that the exceptions should be overruled. The effect of the court differing equally is, that the exceptions fall to the ground, the verdict had for the plaintiff—for the present—stands, and the defendant must, if so advised, bring the matter before the Court of Exchequer Chamber for re-discussion.

LATEST NEWS.

AMERICA.

TWO DAYS' FIGHTING BEFORE RICHMOND.

RETREAT OF THE FEDERALS.

NEW YORK, June 30 (*via* Cape Race).

On the 26th, the Confederates, with a heavy force, having been reinforced by Stonewall Jackson, attacked the right wing of the Federal army before Richmond. After two days' severe fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, the Federals, by order of General McClellan, receded several miles, hotly pursued by the Confederates, when the Federals made a stand, and held the position occupied.

It is stated that the reason the Federals retreated was one of strategy, for the purpose of drawing the Confederates, whilst the left wing of the Federals was thrown on Richmond.

Nothing official has been received. The fighting probably continues. Telegraphic communication is interrupted.

Information obtained from reliable sources leads to the belief that General Burnside was to attack the Confederate defences near Richmond on the 28th ult.

NEW YORK, July 1.

Fresh reports of the late fight before Richmond state that McClellan has contracted his lines, and massed his troops between the Chickahominy and James River, the latter constituting his base of operation.

White House has been abandoned, and the right wing of his army drawn across the Chickahominy, but with considerable loss. Supplies will be conveyed up the James River.

On Friday, the Confederates made an attack on the right wing of the Federals. The division of Stonewall Jackson attacked the Federal General McClellan's division of reserves on the extreme right. After a three hours' fight, Jackson was repulsed. The Confederates then made several attacks on the right wing, and severe fighting ensued. McClellan then made a strategic movement, for which he had been preparing. His whole right wing fell back and crossed the south side of the Chickahominy, in rear of his left wing, and made for James River.

The evacuation of White House was completed on Saturday afternoon, carrying off all materials.

A despatch from Suray states that the Federals had made a reconnaissance up the valley, and entered the town, where they found a few Confederates.

An attack on Vicksburg by the Federal fleet in force was imminent.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

RAGUSA, July 9.

Abdi Pasha attacked the Montenegrins on the 7th instant at Glavizza, and was repulsed with considerable loss. No news has been received of the operations of Dervish Pasha.

RUSSIA.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that a manifesto respecting the convocation of a Council of State, and the formation of an Imperial Council in a senate of Boyards, will be published on the 26th of August, being the one thousandth anniversary of the Russian empire.

The report that Russia has made any reserve either in favour of Austrian or Pontifical tenancy of Italian territory in recognising that monarchy is utterly discredited at Paris.

POLAND.

A correspondent to a French paper says:—"We are in the midst of a vast military conspiracy," and states that two regiments of Russian troops, while passing through Warsaw, fraternised with the people, showering curses on the Russian Government.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, June 12.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce was collecting subscriptions for the mill hands of Lancashire. 50,000 rupees are forwarded by this mail to the Lord Mayor of London.

Heavy storms had caused a great deficiency in the opium crop. The loss to the revenue would exceed £1,500,000.

The north-west of India was agitated by a general alarm. A rising of the native population was imminent. Seditious correspondence from Meca had been intercepted by the authorities.

VISIT OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT TO MANCHESTER.—The Viceroy of Egypt arrived in Manchester, on a visit to that city, on Wednesday afternoon, at five o'clock. His Highness and suite of ten went from Liverpool by special train (London and North-western Railway), consisting of seven carriages. He was received at the Victoria station by the Mayor (Thomas Goadsby, Esq.) and the Town Clerk, as the representatives of the Corporation, whose guest he is. Carriages were in waiting, and the cortege at once drove to the Queen Hotel, where apartments had been provided for his Highness and suite. On Thursday the City Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Cotton Supply Association, presented addresses to his Highness in the Town-hall, after which he was entertained to a grand *dejeuner*. A great crowd congregated at the station to witness the arrival of the Viceroy.

menical character of this gathering, I can tell you, was most consoling to the Holy Father, and gratifying in the highest degree to the Prelates assembled, as also to the whole Catholic world. The event was one which, in the Church's annals, will ever be memorable. For what did we see? Why, in the first instance, the solemnisation of a function of the highest order, one than which none can more strikingly illustrate the sublimity of the Church's exercise of prerogative. But we saw more; amidst the afflictions and trials of every kind that have marked the Pontificate of Pius IX., we beheld, gathered about and rallying around the Holy Father, an assemblage fairly representing the whole episcopal body, sympathising with him, and ready to make any sacrifice for the good of the Church. It was thus shown to the venerable Pontiff that he might reflect with satisfaction that all his acts in defence of the Church's rights, of its temporal possessions, and the independence of the Holy See, were cordially approved by the assembled dignitaries; and, indeed, how could it be otherwise? Has he not always raised his voice against injustice? Yes, he has energetically denounced the suppression of Monasteries, the spoliation of Convents, the exile of Bishops, and the sequestration to unholy purposes of their revenues. And, when urged, at one time by cajolery, and at another by threats, to renounce that temporal dominion constituting under Providence the guarantee of his spiritual freedom, you know his constant and ever memorable answer:—"Non possumus"—"we cannot; it is not in our power to concede what does not belong to us; we may not abandon the sovereignty of our States, for we are engaged by a solemn oath to maintain it in trust for the welfare of the Church and all Catholics."

But I need not argue with you, my Christian friends, that giving up of the secular independence of the chief of the Church, in subjecting him to the influence of the civil power, must, in the ordinary course of events, sensibly impede the freedom of his spiritual action. And, under these circumstances, we cannot doubt His Holiness, ever solicitous for the integrity of his Apostolic Ministry, will steadfastly adhere to his heroic purpose, and neither by terrors nor imprisonment, nor even by risk of death, will ever be led to yield to the machinations of impious men.

The history of the Church shows that the successors of St. Peter have very generally had to suffer persecution. Popes in many ages have had to incur deprivations and banishment, which they have willingly endured rather than sacrifice the interests of religion. Worldly and wicked-minded men may talk of the Papacy approaching its term of existence; we are assured, however, that their unholy designs and anticipations will be frustrated, and that God will at all times protect his Vicegerent. Nevertheless, we have motives for humbling ourselves. When we notice and reflect upon passing events, we can readily discern the All-powerful hand which chastises iniquity. We will pray, therefore, that the Lord may shorten these days of devastation and sorrow; we will offer up our fervent aspirations for the peace and prosperity of Christendom, soliciting the Divine assistance that God's Holy Church may flourish, and that its chief pastor may be blessed with continued health and strength, that he may obtain grace to sustain him in his difficulties, and that he may long be spared to rule over the Universal Church.

I observe, my friends, that you allude in your address to the liberty which we Catholics in this country enjoy in the exercise of our religion. You are right in many respects, no doubt. Still we know that true liberty may be repressed and curtailed by very subtle processes; and in the England of modern times, the persecutions of the public press, and the practical difficulties obstructing our ministry, in regard to the criminal and the pauper, are to flesh and blood almost as hard to endure, and as mischievous in their effects, as the more material persecutions in other times and in other places. Our tenderest and most cherished feelings are systematically outraged by inconceivable calumny and lies; our belief is maliciously misrepresented, and statements are pervertedly fabricated to sustain these misrepresentations, and to render Catholics the objects of hatred and of scorn. Like the Holy Father himself, we are the perpetual theme of ridicule and invective. Still we must not be discouraged or dismayed; we must cheerfully profess and strive to exalt our holy religion, knowing well that the opposition from the world, the flesh, and the devil, will come to nought. But in all this we must maintain ourselves, clergy and laity alike, in all charity and humility, and conscious of our own purity of intention, follow the admonitions of our Divine Saviour by overcoming evil with good; and thus we disregard the hatred and the derision of misguided and unthinking men. One system of calumnious aspersion I would specially advert to in the reiterated assertion that we love not our country, and that we fail in our loyalty and attachment to our Sovereign. How falsely and unjustifiably these things are said, our hearts and consciences, as well as our external acts, yield ample testimony.

I thank you once more, my excellent friends, and beg, in conclusion, to assure you that your kindness is deeply felt by me, and that I shall constantly remember you in my prayers and in the Adorable Sacrifice, earnestly soliciting at the same time the prayers of each and all of you that I may ever receive the assistance of the Holy Spirit in fulfilment of the grave and arduous duties and obligations that inseparably attach themselves to the office of Bishop.

Bishop's House, Salford, 9th July, 1862.

ANOTHER DESPERATE POACHING AFFRAY NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—A poaching affray, of a very desperate character, occurred on the grounds of Mr. S. Gregory, at Bramcote, a few miles from Nottingham, on Saturday night last. About midnight, two of Mr. Gregory's keepers, named John Wright and Edward Husbands, were crossing a seed field, when they came upon six or eight poachers. The keepers attempted to apprehend them, but the poachers offered a desperate resistance. The fight lasted some time, and eventually the poachers effected their escape. The keepers were much cut about the head, and Wright sustained very severe injuries. Next morning five of the gang were apprehended.

HARTER TO THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON.

One of the most numerous and influential deputations which ever waited upon a Minister in advocacy of any public question, assembled by appointment at noon on Saturday, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, the private residence of Lord Palmerston, for the purpose of laying before his lordship the grounds on which the Catholics of Ireland demand from her Majesty's Government a charter for the Catholic University. Most of the gentlemen comprising the deputation met beforehand at the Hanover-square Rooms, where the Very Rev. Monsignor Woodlock, Rector of the University, received them; and it was then arranged that Mr. Maguire, M.P., as senior Mayor, and representative for Dungarvan, should introduce the deputation to the Premier, and at the same time state generally the object of the interview.

The deputation included Lord Castlerosse, M.P.; Mr. Monsell, M.P.; Mr. Maguire, M.P.; Col. Greville, M.P.; Sir G. Bowyer, M.P.; Major Gavin, M.P.; Major O'Reilly, M.P.; Capt. Greene, M.P.; Capt. D. O'Connell, M.P.; Mr. Sullivan, M.P.; Mr. Blake, M.P.; Dr. Brady, M.P.; Mr. McCann, M.P.; Mr. Lanigan, M.P.; Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P.; Mr. Vincent Scully, M.P.; The O'Connor Don, M.P.; Mr. McNamara Calcutt, M.P.; Col. Vandeleur, M.P.; Mr. Bellew, M.P.; Capt. McEvoy, M.P.; Sir H. W. Barron, Bart.; Dr. Gray, *locum tenens* of the Lord Mayor of Dublin; the Mayor of Limerick, the Mayor of Waterford (Capt. V. Johnson), the Mayor of Kilkenny (Mr. Collis), Mr. Ald. Kent, Mr. Ald. Cox, Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Redmond, Mr. John O'Shea, Dr. Kinsey, J.P. (Athy), Mr. H. Donovan, J.P., Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Tralee; Mr. E. H. McArdle, ex-Chairman of the Dundalk Commissioners; Mr. O'Hara, Dundalk, &c., &c.

Mr. More O'Ferrall, M.P., and Mr. Bagwell, M.P., were prevented from attending—the one by illness, the other by previous engagements. Mr. Maguire apologised for their absence.

The deputation reached Cambridge House at 12 o'clock, and the noble Premier entered the room in which they were assembled about a quarter of an hour afterwards.

The following are the Corporations on behalf of which memorials were presented in favour of the charter:—Population of Dublin, 258,328; Cork, 101,534; Limerick, 55,234; Waterford, 29,160; Galway, 24,990; Drogheda, 18,094; Kilkenny, 17,441; Wexford, 12,015; Kingstown, 11,584; Clonmel, 11,190; Tralee, 10,921; Dundalk, 10,075; Athlone, 8,933; Queenstown, 8,653; Dungarvan, 8,614; Carlow, 8,204; Ennis, 7,127; New Ross, 7,115; Nenagh, 6,282; Fermoy, 6,202; Tipperary, 5,907; Ballina, 5,452; Ennisecorhy, 5,369; Mullingar, 5,359; Carrick-on-Suir, 4,986; Thurles, 4,788; Tuam, 4,542; Longford, 4,535; Athy, 4,113; Navan, 3,855; Mallow, 3,612; Kells, 3,225; Loughrea, 3,063; Mountmellick, 3,056; Templemore, 2,973; Naas, 2,959; Maryborough, 2,857; Roscommon, 2,699; Gorey, 2,673; Fethard, 2,301; and population of Trim, 2,057—total, 702,077.

Mr. Maguire said it would be his duty to introduce the deputation to his lordship; but, considering that his lordship had been detained in the house till near 3 o'clock that morning, he (Mr. Maguire) would first express a wish, shared in by his hon. friends and the deputation, that his lordship would be seated (hear, hear).

Lord Palmerston said he was much obliged; but he had sat so long in the house, that standing would be rather a relief to him than otherwise (laughter).

Mr. Maguire then said—My lord, I owe to the mere accident of my having acted as chairman of the preliminary meeting of the members of the deputation held this day, the privilege of having the honour of introducing them to your lordship; and I shall briefly state the nature and object of the demand which they are now assembled here to make of your lordship and your colleagues of the Government. Your lordship is already acquainted with the fact that the deputation have been deputed to ask for a charter for the Catholic University of Ireland. The merits of that demand have recently been fully discussed in Parliament, though that discussion was to a certain extent incidental, and not specially devoted to its consideration. The interest taken in this question is tolerably well evidenced in the important character of the present assembly of gentlemen from various parts of Ireland, and representing its most important and influential constituencies and municipalities. But had the interview with your lordship been postponed even for a month, this room would not contain the number of representatives of those municipal bodies who would desire to urge the views of their corporations and constituencies upon your lordship. It was, however, resolved, as this session was speedily drawing to a close—happily for your lordship and happily for my hon. friends—that no further delay should take place; and therefore we are here to-day. Already some 50 of the corporations and other municipal bodies—many of them representing the most important cities, boroughs, and towns in Ireland—have adopted memorials in favour of a charter to the Catholic University; but had further time been allowed, that number could have been more than doubled. However, my lord, you may be convinced of this fact, that the memorials which will be presented to your lordship this day, not only faithfully represent the sentiments of those bodies, but the sentiments of the Catholic population of Ireland generally. Perhaps I can better illustrate the feeling of the Catholic people of Ireland on this subject by stating that this University was established by the voluntary offerings of the Catholic population, and that it has been since then liberally endowed by Catholic generosity, and annually supported by Catholic contributions. Indeed I may state two facts which will show your lordship how sincere is the interest which the Catholics of Ireland feel in the success of this institution, and how

determined they are it shall assume a permanent and enduring character. The amount originally contributed towards its establishment and foundation was somewhere about £80,000; and not only have scholarships to the annual amount of £1,000 a year been recently created by the munificent contributions of a comparatively few individuals, but the large sum of £8,600 was voluntarily raised during the current year towards the expenses of its annual sustenance. Here, my lord, is a poor community voluntarily taxing itself to that large amount for the sake of what it believes to be a great principle and a noble object. I may add that it is now about adopting other and more important steps to render the institution not only lasting and enduring, but to render it equal to the requirements of those for whose benefit it is intended, and worthy of the object which its promoters have in view. Therefore, I beg your lordship to understand distinctly that this is no temporary movement, no ephemeral or trivial purpose, but that every effort has been made, and will still be made, to impart to the Catholic University a permanence and stability which will enable it to endure for a long time to come. Also, that the demand which is now made in its behalf, whatever may be the result on the present occasion, is certain to be repeated again and again, and with more or less of urgency, until it is finally acceded to (hear, hear). Now, my lord, what is our demand? It is, in my opinion, and in that, not only of the Catholics of Ireland, but of every liberal Protestant, one of right and justice (hear). We do not ask your lordship for anything calculated to excite the susceptibilities of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or to arouse the alarm of your lordship's colleagues. We do not come here to solicit one penny of the public money for the promotion of our purpose (hear, hear). We are prepared to supply all the necessary funds ourselves; and all we ask for is that legal recognition to which we say we have a right in fairness and in justice. We ask that, in the spirit of freedom, your lordship will not place a ban upon an institution which has been founded in deference to religious convictions and feelings, that should be entitled to respect, and that should not be visited with displeasure and denial of justice. There are at present in Ireland but two modes in which academical degrees can be obtained by those who desire to receive a collegiate education, and thus to fit themselves for the learned professions—either by entering Trinity College, or becoming students of the Queen's Colleges. Trinity College, which is an entirely Protestant University, has the power of granting degrees to its *alumni*; and so have the Queen's Colleges, through the Queen's University, of which they are part. The education in one is denominational, but Protestant; that in the Queen's Colleges is mixed. Now, my lord, you must not fall into the error of regarding as bigots those Catholic parents who will not send their sons either to Trinity College or the Queen's Colleges. You should rather believe that they were influenced by some strong motive and by an overpowering sense of duty, in not availing themselves of the manifold advantages which are offered by those institutions, especially by the Queen's Colleges. Let your lordship remember that the Queen's Colleges are liberally endowed and supported by the State; that the education is not only of a high class, but at moderate expense to the student; that the State places patronage freely at the disposal of its successful scholars—that, in fact, every inducement is held out to attract the Catholic youth of the country to their walls. Now, of this I don't complain—for we do not come here in a spirit of antagonism, much less of hostility, to the Queen's Colleges (hear, hear)—we merely demand a common act of justice for the University which we now represent. Well, my lord, is it not true that the Queen's Colleges have failed, so far as the number of their pupils, especially their Catholic pupils, are regarded, to realise the expectations of their founders? As to that there can be no doubt whatever. The numbers are conclusive as to that fact. What is the cause of this comparative want of success? The principle on which they are founded—a principle accepted by some, but not accepted by the great mass of the Catholic population of the country (hear, hear). Thus there are many Catholic parents who will not send their sons to Trinity College, because of its Protestant character, and who will not send them to the Queen's Colleges, notwithstanding the manifest advantages which those institutions offer. The question, then, for your lordship is this—are these people who hold conscientious convictions in so important a matter as that of education, who merely ask to have extended towards them the same system which prevails in the great universities of this country—(hear, hear)—are they to be punished for the sincerity of their convictions? To meet the difficulty the Catholic University was established, at considerable pecuniary sacrifice, by the Catholics of Ireland; and it is only fair that the Government, which professes to act on principles of justice, should accede to the moderate and reasonable demand now made to them—not to refuse to this institution the legal sanction of the State to the education which it imparts (hear). Though the Catholic University is still in its infancy, in point of years, it yet displays in vigour and efficiency, a maturity almost full-blown. Its staff of Professors includes men of the very highest reputation in their respective walks—in science, in literature, and in art. Nor are they only known within the walls of the University, and by those who attend their classes, as men of mark and distinction; for they have given frequent and valuable evidences to the world outside of their attainments in these branches of knowledge (hear, hear). All that is now required is a charter, by which degrees may be granted to the successful students of the University. Surely that is not an unjust or unfair demand. Neither is it one either novel or unprecedented. The London University received a charter mainly with a view to meet the religious objections of English Dissenters. And with respect to charters to Catholic colleges, these have been granted to several in the colonies (hear, hear). Also, in Protestant countries, where Catholics are in a minority, the privileges which we now solicit at your hands have been freely granted, and as matter of right. Your lordship should

remember that the Catholics of Ireland are entitled to have their wishes respected. They are four millions and a half to little more than a million and a quarter of all other denominations; and they do not ask for a penny of the public money, but for freedom of education—the right of every parent to send his son to whatever institution he might prefer, without the certainty of incurring disability thereby. This demand has been made in the most impressive manner—through the municipal bodies of the country, most of which, though consisting of persons of different religious persuasions, have unanimously adopted the memorials which will be handed to your lordship. In the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who is detained by the illness of the Lady Mayoress, my distinguished friend, Dr. Gray, who acts as the *locum tenens* of his lordship, will present the memorial of the Dublin Corporation. Dr. Gray is a Protestant, but he sympathises in this demand made on behalf of his Catholic countrymen. My friend, Mr. Joynt, is the Protestant Mayor of a Catholic city, and he will speak for those whom he so well represents. The Catholic cities of Waterford and Kilkenny are also represented here to-day by Protestant chief magistrates, gentlemen who in their persons express on this question the policy of every liberal-minded Protestant in Ireland (hear, hear). My lord, as the merits of the question will be put before you by Dr. Gray, and other members of the deputation, I shall only say with respect to the Corporation of Cork, whose memorial I shall have the honour of handing to your lordship, that those Protestant members of that body who might be supposed to entertain feelings different from, or opposed to, their Catholic brethren, were not present when the memorial was adopted. They seemed to think that it was a question which should be left entirely to the Catholics, as it exclusively concerned them; and at a meeting consisting of more than thirty Catholic members, not a few of whom were friendly to the Queen's Colleges, the memorial was unanimously adopted (hear, hear). Do, then, my lord, consider that this is not one of those questions which are of ephemeral existence, and that will pass away like other questions have passed away. It is one which the Catholic people have earnestly taken up, and to which they are devoted from the very highest motives. I appeal to your lordship as a man who, I believe, respects the principles of fair play and justice, as well as freedom in matters of conscience; and I would ask you, as a wise and enlightened statesman, to deal now, and in a liberal spirit, with a reasonable demand which, if now refused, will be steadily persevered in, and must ere long be conceded by some one government or other (hear, hear). The hon. member concluded by introducing Dr. Gray, as the representative of the Corporation of Dublin.

Dr. Gray then presented the memorial of the Dublin Corporation, and in doing so bore testimony to the feeling which prevailed in Ireland in regard to the Charter—and also to the character which the University had already established for itself.

Mr. Joynt (Mayor of Limerick), Capt. Johnson, (Mayor of Waterford), Mr. A. Collis (Mayor of Kilkenny), and Mr. McArdle, of Dundalk, also presented memorials from their several municipalities.

Memorials were also presented by Viscount Castlerosse, Mr. Lanigan, Colonel Greville, and other members.

Mr. Scully, in presenting memorials on behalf of Queenstown and other places in the county of Cork, cited the case of Canada, in which her Majesty's Government granted a charter to a Catholic university, which was to be under the exclusive control of the Catholic Archbishop of Quebec. That institution was opened with great éclat by the Governor-General of Canada, who received an ovation on the occasion. If the noble lord granted a charter to the Catholic University in Dublin, and went over to Stephen's Green, for the purpose of inaugurating it (much laughter, in which Lord Palmerston heartily joined), he would get such an ovation as would completely eclipse what had taken place at Oxford when he was made a D.C.L. of that University (laughter). He did not often attend deputations. In fact, as a rule, he declined to do so, because he believed that the deputation only got courteous words (laughter). He was, however, always glad to see the noble lord, although he had the honour of enjoying his society for three hours at an earlier hour that morning (laughter); but as to the deputation he hoped that they would be agreeably disappointed by the result on this occasion.

Mr. Maguire having presented memorials on behalf of the Corporations of Cork, Dungarvan, and other places,

Lord Palmerston, who had listened attentively to the various members of the deputation, said that in the first place he had a complaint to make against his hon. and learned friend the member for Cork (Mr. Scully), for the manner in which he had attempted to corrupt him by offering him a bribe before so many gentlemen (laughter). His hon. and learned friend had stated that if he would undertake to obtain for the Catholic University of Ireland the charter for which it had petitioned, it was not improbable that in return that learned body would confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law (laughter), as the University of Oxford had just done. As far as he was himself individually and personally concerned, he hoped it would be unnecessary for him to assure the deputation that he had the highest respect and consideration for the representations just made by so numerous and respectable a body of gentlemen, and also for the memorials which had been handed to him by the deputation on behalf of so many corporate bodies in Ireland. Nor would it be necessary for him to state that he had the highest respect for that numerous portion of her Majesty's subjects who professed the Catholic religion in Ireland. Their representations would, of course, receive from the Government the consideration to which they were entitled; but whatever might be the ostensible character of the university, there could be no doubt that its object was to introduce into Ireland the principle of denominational education. He was,

and had always been, of opinion that the only possible system of education for Ireland was the mixed system. It was upon that principle that the Government had acted heretofore, and the establishment of institutions such as the Catholic University would be directly subversive of that principle. He could not admit with Mr. Maguire and Dr. Gray that the charter could be claimed as a matter of strict justice, because it could not be said that there was not already in Ireland abundant facilities for the education of the sons of Catholic gentlemen. With regard to those intended for the ecclesiastical profession, there was the College of Maynooth founded and maintained almost exclusively with funds furnished by the State. Then there was the University of Dublin, which, although originally founded exclusively for a certain class of religionists, was, nevertheless, by recent modifications, opened to Catholics, and of which so many of that religion had, as they all knew, availed themselves with so much credit and distinction. Lastly, there were the Queen's College at Belfast, Cork, and Galway. The Catholic University was, on the contrary, an institution founded for a particular religious denomination. Its management was exclusively under the control of the Catholic Hierarchy. That was an education which he could not approve, and it could not be expected that persons of any other religion would send their sons to an institution over which the Catholic ecclesiastics were to have entire control. It had been urged by the deputation that the government ought not to deprive the Catholics of Ireland of the opportunity of educating their youth in any institution which they might think fit to select for that purpose. In reply to that argument he had to say that the government did not pretend them from doing so. It did not prevent persons from subscribing their money for any object they might think fit; it did not prevent them from establishing any educational institution which they might think proper, nor from sending their sons to such institutions; but it was quite another matter when they were asked, by granting a charter, to stamp with the approbation of the State an institution set up in direct opposition to the principle upon which the Government of the country had been acting in respect to education. As he had before observed, the representations made by so many gentlemen, members of Parliament, and public bodies in Ireland, were deserving of every consideration; but on his part, and on that of her Majesty's Government, he would not hold out any hope or expectation that they would consent to such principle in deference to the feelings of parties, however respectable they might be, and however worthy of consideration their wishes might be.

Mr. Monsell thought that the noble lord had been mistaken the view of the question put by the deputation. The noble lord assumed that the University was to be exclusive, and that none but Catholics were educated there; whereas he had been informed that Dr. Gray, of his own knowledge, was aware of instances in which Protestant gentlemen sent their sons to receive the high scientific education given in some of its schools. He (Mr. Monsell) thought the noble lord's answer amounted in substance to this—that those Catholics whose conscientious convictions prevented them from sending their sons to Trinity College, were practically to be debarred from obtaining for their children the advantage of academical degrees.

Lord Palmerston replied that he did not think his observations were open to the exception taken by the right hon. gentleman. The institution was a denominational one, and therefore opposed to the principle of mixed education. Besides, exception might be taken to the exclusively ecclesiastical character of the governing body of the Catholic University.

Mr. Maguire reminded his lordship that out of the twenty professors in the Catholic University sixteen were laymen, and four only ecclesiastics; whereas of the whole number of senior and junior fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, there were, he believed, but four who were not clergymen of the Established Church, and that the Chancellor of the University was the Protestant Primate of Ireland, the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh.

Sir G. Bowyer said that he was surprised to hear a doctor of the University of Oxford (laughter) object to the system of denominational education. The noble lord was perfectly well aware that Oxford and Cambridge were Protestant Universities, and that the leading elements in the government of those institutions were the principles of the Church of England. In saying that, however, he wished to guard himself by stating that he was decidedly opposed to the principles of mixed education. He had no hesitation in avowing that he was an advocate of the denominational system, and that he hoped to see the day when no other would prevail in Ireland.

Lord Palmerston observed that when speaking of mixed education, he did not mean to say that that was the system which prevailed in England. His remarks were confined to Ireland. He knew that the system in England was generally denominational. It was also true that that was the system upon which Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin had been established. These, however, were ancient foundations, and all they could now do was to modify not to renew them. It was also to be remembered that of late years modifications had been introduced into those institutions. He certainly did not approve of the system on which they were originally managed, but as they found them in that way, they could not totally change the system, but only modify it. When, however, they were asked to assist in founding an institution on the denominational system, it was quite a different matter. If they had to commence *de novo* with Oxford or Cambridge, he should be sorry to see established the principle upon which they had been originally founded. He did not, therefore, think the illustration of Oxford or Cambridge was applicable to the present case.

Mr. P. O'Brien reminded his lordship that what they asked was that education in Ireland should be free, and that Catholic parents might be at liberty to send their children to whatever institution they pleased, without suffering any disadvantage in doing so.

Mr. V. Scully said that his father had thought fit to send him to Cambridge, but he knew from experience that all the public schools and colleges in England were denominational, and in many cases exclusive. He himself had visited two, Harrow and Rugby, with a view of gaining admission for his only son, but had been refused by them all, because he was a Catholic. He could not, therefore, think that the fact of the Catholic University of Dublin being founded by a peculiar denomination ought to weigh with the noble lord.

After some further observations by the members of the deputation,

Lord Palmerston said that he was obliged for the information they had afforded him, but that he could not hold out any hope that their wishes would be realised.

The deputation then withdrew, after thanking the noble lord for the courtesy with which he had received them.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, GREENOCK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At a meeting of this society, held in their own hall, Harvie-lane, on Wednesday, the 2nd instant (the Rev. William Gordon, the Spiritual Director of the Society, in the chair), the Rev. Charles F. Reid read, on behalf of the members and a few friends, an address, printed on green satin with gold letters, to Mr. John Bradley, their president, presenting him at the same time with a handsome gold watch and appendages, in testimony of their esteem for his labours in connection with the society for the last seven years. Mr. Bradley replied in suitable terms, showing the benefits derived from Young Men's Societies; after which a vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. Chairman and the Rev. F. Reid, after which the meeting separated. The above present was bought of Mr. Charles Carbery, jeweller, William-street, Greenock.

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND.

According to the report which has been issued from the census-office of Scotland with the population tables, the natural rate of increase in Scotland in the ten years 1851-61, by excess of births over deaths, is believed to have been 14 per cent.; but the population found there in 1861 was only 6 per cent. more than in 1851, so many are the Scotchmen who go elsewhere to better themselves or their fortunes. This large emigration takes away more men than women, and the proportion of females to males was greater in 1861 than in 1851, having risen to 111.2 females to 100 males—a greater excess of women probably than in any European country, and such as must be prejudicial to the prosperity of the kingdom. In England there were only 105.2 females to 100 males, but Scotland sends out nearly twice as large a proportion of her people as emigrants, and supplies more than twice as large a proportion to the mercantile navy. But by far the most interesting portion of these tables is the return of the house accommodation of Scotland. It shows that 7,964 families, more than 10 per cent. of all the 666,786 families of Scotland, were found last year living in single rooms which had no window. But it is remarked that if the room were a cottage, with an aperture in the roof or wall to let in the air, and a chimney, it would be more healthy than the rooms of the towns. 226,723 families were found living in one room each, with one or more windows; 27,519 families, five in a family; 19,503 families, six in a family; 12,136 families, seven in a family; 1,212 families, eight in a family. Glasgow is the greatest city in Scotland. How is the population housed? Only one family in four in that vast city have as many as three rooms to live in; 4,024 families, with five persons in each family, can share only one room to live in; 2,450 families with six persons in a family; 1,256 families with seven persons in a family.

Paisley and Dundee offer high-paid work, but comparatively few of the working classes can be expected to live in four rooms and upwards; yet only 84 families in 12—of the families in those towns occupy three rooms. Who could have believed all this? It will certainly be felt to be very startling, this revelation of the enormous numbers of the class by which mainly the progress is increased living in conditions so demoralising.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN ANDERSTON, GLASGOW.

Between the mornings of Saturday and Monday, a murder of almost unexampled ferocity was perpetrated at the west end of the city, the circumstances of which are at present shrouded in obscurity. The victim is a woman; but the facts, so far as have been ascertained, are not point to any motive which would have urged

to the commission of such an atrocious deed. The name of this woman is Jessie Macpherson: she was between 30 and 40 years of age, unmarried, and employed as a domestic servant by Mr. John Fleming, accountant, 17, Sandyford-place—a two-storey house, with sunk flat, the block of building in which it is situated running west from Elderslie-street. The occupants of the house are, besides other members of the family, Mr. John Fleming, with his son, Mr. John Fleming, and his father, Mr. James Fleming. The family have a house at Dunoon, and it was the custom for Mr. John Fleming, with his son, to go to the coast on Friday afternoons, remaining generally till Monday. On Friday last they proceeded thither as usual, leaving in the house Mr. James Fleming, who is 87 years of age, and the deceased. About half-past 9 in the evening Mr. Fleming went to bed, at which time the servant was in the scullery; and about 4 o'clock on the following morning—as he learned by a casual reference to his watch—the old man states that he was aroused by hearing two or three screams, which seemed to proceed from the lower part of the house, in which the kitchen and the bedroom of deceased are situated. He paid no attention to the circumstance, however, thinking that she had perhaps brought in a female friend to sleep with her, as there were so few people in the house, and that the noise might have been occasioned in some trivial way. This opinion he still held when on the following morning he arose about 10 o'clock and found her bedroom door shut, the idea then occurring to him that she might have gone out with her friend, as the front door was only on the check. At all events, he did not seek to investigate the matter further, but after making and partaking of breakfast quitted the house; and in the evening he again retired to rest, her apparent absence from home still unaccounted for. On Sunday he went twice to church—the day and night passed, but still no tidings of the missing woman. His son and grandson came home about four o'clock on Monday afternoon to dinner, and to them her disappearance was made known. Finding something mysterious in the circumstances, and fearing that all was not well, they went down stairs to the sunk flat, but found the bedroom door locked, and the key missing. The key of the pantry, however, secured ingress, and on entering the room the body of the murdered woman was found lying on the floor, face downwards, and in a state of almost absolute nudity. Information was thereupon sent to the Western Police-office, and Dr. Fleming, the district surgeon, who chanced to be at hand, immediately proceeded to the house in Sandyford-place, followed shortly after by Detectives Campbell and Jeffrey. They found deceased lying in the position described, with three fearful wounds in the head, which had seemingly been inflicted with a heavy and sharp instrument—one above the right ear, and so large as almost to admit of the finger being inserted, another across the forehead, and the third over the bridge of the nose, while one of the jaws was smashed in several places. The clothes of the murdered woman were strewn about the room covered with blood, and the bed-sheet, also red-stained, was found wrapped up, and placed behind the door. Leading from this room to the kitchen, streaks of blood were also described, and on close examination the conclusion was come to that here the murder, with frightful deliberation, had been committed. After the deed was consummated the body had apparently been dragged through the lobby to the bedroom, there placed on the bed, undressed, and afterwards left on the floor in the position in which it was subsequently found. The kitchen appeared to have been partially washed after the murder was committed—cleaned, so far at least as to destroy all first-sight record of the night's work; and two wood-cleavers, with which the wounds might have been inflicted, were found, but there were no blood stains on them to indicate decidedly that they had been so used. As already stated, there was a long streak of blood on the sunk flat leading from the kitchen to the bedroom door, and again several steps of the stair leading to the floor above were also stained. On Saturday morning the door opening on the back part of the house was found locked, and the front door, the only possible way in which, so far as we have learned, egress could have been obtained, was found on the check. No definite opinion can be formed as to the mode in which ingress to the house was obtained, and it is equally a matter of uncertainty as to whether one or more were concerned in the deed. That it was not the work of a robber is placed beyond doubt, for nothing was removed from the house, and the cool manner in which the kitchen had been cleaned, and the body removed and afterwards undressed in the bedroom, besides the absence of all interruption, destroys the probability that the murderer had been deterred from securing the booty which his bloody deed was intended to secure. We have given the simple facts of a murder as bold as it was callous, and presenting many mysterious features, upon which, however, it would be premature at present to comment. Meanwhile, the authorities are actively investigating the case.—*Daily Mail of Tuesday.*

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY AT GLENLUCE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On Sunday last the Rev. D. Conway, of St. Joseph's Chapel, Stranraer, visited Glenluce by appointment, and offered up the holy sacrifice of the Mass on the first new altar erected here, since the destruction of an ancient abbey at the "Reformation." The Catholics of old Lucre have greatly felt the want, for some time past, of the regular attendance of a Priest, in consequence of a suitable place not having been provided for him; but, after a good deal of trouble, we have now the pleasure of reporting that a house has been procured, and fitted up with a new altar, which the poor people belonging to the Church have all subscribed handsomely to. We hope the day is not far distant when the Catholics of old Lucre will have the pleasure of possessing a chapel of their own, without having to travel on foot to Stranraer, a distance of ten miles, as they have to do at present.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. M. DUGGAN, M.R., LIVERPOOL.

On Sunday evening last, at their usual weekly meeting, the members of St. Joseph's Young Men's Society presented the Rev. Father Duggan, the respected pastor of St. Joseph's, Grosvenor-street, with a magnificent ciborium. The rev. gentleman has but recently returned from Rome, where he had been at the Canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs, and it was to commemorate his visit to the Eternal City that the presentation was made. The ciborium, which was executed at the establishment of Mr. Donegan, of Dame-street, Dublin, is of pure silver, beautifully designed, having harps and wreaths of shamrocks worked round it. It bears the following inscription:—"To the Rev. M. Duggan, M.R., of St. Joseph's, Grosvenor-street, Liverpool, in commemoration of his visit to Rome, June 8th, 1862, by the Young Men's Society of said parish." An address, expressive of the feelings entertained by the members of the society towards the rev. gentleman, was read by the secretary, Mr. C. Conlan, and the presentation was made by Mr. Devine, the president, and Mr. McNally, the vice-president. The Rev. Father Duggan, who was taken quite by surprise, replied in touching terms, expressing the pleasure it gave him to receive such a testimonial of affection from the Young Men's Society of St. Joseph's. The Rev. Fathers McGrath and O'Donovan also addressed the assembly.

St. Joseph's Young Men's Society numbers nearly three hundred members, and its ranks are being strengthened daily. Its present flourishing condition gives ample proof that the good clergy of the parish take a deep interest in its welfare, and no more convincing evidence could be afforded of the attachment of its members to their zealous priests than the presentation of Sunday evening.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

An elopement under very peculiar circumstances took place on Sunday last at Irthlingborough, a small village in Northamptonshire, about a mile from the Higham Ferraers station of the London and North-western Railway. On the day mentioned, a youth of prepossessing appearance, apparently about 15 years of age, attended by a boy whose features were concealed by a slouched hat, rode up to the Bull Inn and asked to be provided with rooms for himself and servant. Apartments were accordingly showed him by the landlady, and accepted as suitable. He next particularly requested that the horses might be fed with raw beef, as he was about to undertake a long journey, and then retired with his servant to their respective rooms, having previously ordered breakfast at eight o'clock, and requesting to be called punctually an hour earlier. At that time next morning the barmaid went upstairs, but to her astonishment found both rooms vacant, and on the young gentleman's dressing table was the subjoined poetical effusion:—

Respected Sir,—
I long wooed your daughter—my suit you denied;
Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like its tide,
And now I am off with the bride of my heart,
To be wedded this day, and never to part.
I love her sincerely, and rather would die
Than live but to lose her, forsake her, or fly.
Yours respectfully,
ALBERT E. CLINTON.

The occurrence became, of course, the subject of village gossip, but no clue could be gained as to the whereabouts or intentions of the young travellers until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when a carriage and pair were driven up to the inn, containing a lady and gentleman, both evidently labouring under great anxiety. It was ascertained from the latter that the fugitives had been traced to the village, having eloped from a place beyond Bedford, the residence of the father of the supposed servant, but in reality a young lady not much more than twelve years old, whom her youthful admirer had persuaded to elope. The gentleman, whose name is said to be Radcliffe, having baited his horses, at once proceeded in quest of these very juvenile lovers.

A WOMAN SHOT BY HER HUSBAND IN SALFORD.

On Sunday, between one and two o'clock, a man named Charles Knott, a shoemaker, residing in Back Muslinet-street, Salford, shot his wife. He had just finished dinner, at which his wife and a man named Henry Abbott were present, when he asked his wife for 2d. to get a gill of ale. She refused to give it him. Over the fireplace was a gun, which was loaded and had a cap on it. This belonged to his wife's brother, Thomas Derbyshire. He had brought it to his sister's house on the previous Thursday or Friday, because his mother refused to allow him to keep it in her house. The Knotts consented that it should remain in their house, and it was accordingly placed over the mantel-shelf. When his wife refused to give him the money he asked for, he took the gun down, pointed it at her, and said he would shoot her. She screamed out that it was loaded, and turned herself partly aside, but he fired, and the contents of the gun entered her side. As soon as his wife fell, her husband manifested the most intense sorrow. Mr. Crosby and Mr. Larmuth were sent for. They came, and after examining the woman, stated that she could not live. The police were immediately communicated with, and Mr. Kay, one of the magistrates, attended by Mr. Taylor, the head constable, went to the house, and took down the woman's deposition. Her husband was removed to the lock-up. The prisoner is 25 years of age, and his wife 23.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF LEICESTERSHIRE.

The *Leicester Chronicle* announces the mysterious disappearance of Mr. James Beaumont Winstanley, of Braunstone Hall, who was appointed High Sheriff of Leicestershire for this year. Our contemporary says:—"Mr. Winstanley has, for some time past, had a house in Paris, at which, and the Oxford and Cambridge Club, in London, he has been generally residing. Mrs. Winstanley (his mother), and an unmarried sister, were on their way from Paris to London, on Wednesday, the 11th of last month. On the previous day, Mr. Winstanley left his club for Folkestone, directing his letters to be forwarded to him at that place. He stopped at the West Cliff Hotel there on the Tuesday night. On the next day, at twelve o'clock, he was at the door of the hotel, preparing to meet Mrs. and Miss Winstanley, on their landing at the quay. His luggage was ready for his departure, in a room near at hand. Knowing that the boat would be in at two o'clock, he asked the landlord whether he should have time to go to the Postoffice for his letters, by taking a cab to ride from the quay on the arrival of the steamer. The landlord replied that he would. He then left the door of the hotel, and from that hour to the present no one is known to have seen him, or any trace of him. The coastguard men were directed to search the sea shore and the cliffs; the local police examined every place in the town; every part of the hotel was explored; and detectives from London were engaged to pursue their own methods of inquiry into the fate of the missing gentleman. But all was in vain. The difficulty of discovery was enhanced by the impossibility of entertaining any conjectures of a sinister nature concerning Mr. Winstanley. A person of high private character—a devoted son and brother—an intellectual and accomplished gentleman—all his antecedents forbid, even for a moment, the thought of any possible peril accruing to him from low associations. A variety of circumstances prove that he had no intention of being away from home at this period. He had not taken the oath of allegiance as High Sheriff, and the last day on which he could do so was Monday, at the quarter sessions. He had written to Mr. Wm. Gregory, under sheriff, to say that he intended to be at the Castle on the day mentioned. He had accepted an invitation to take part in the proceedings connected with the forthcoming Archaeological Congress in Leicester. All that we hear, in fact, confirms the impression that he was intending to fulfil all his engagements, and had no idea to the contrary up to the 11th ultimo. Of course, rumour, as is usual, is as busy and as presumptuous as it can be on this subject; but, beyond the facts we have stated, nothing is known to be certain." Mr. Winstanley is about 30 years of age.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN SHADWELL.

On Saturday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, a horrible murder was committed by a Spaniard, named Ramon Capele Villa Roca, at 12, Albert-square, High-street, Shadwell. His victim was a Protestant girl, with whom he had been cohabiting, named Honora Scannell. The event has created great excitement, more especially as after his detection in the first crime he succeeded in committing suicide. Roca arrived in this country from the Havannah about six weeks back, and then had 700 dollars in his possession. Soon after he formed an intimacy with Scannell, and had recently become very jealous of her. On Friday they went to the Exhibition, and were afterwards drinking in a public-house. On Saturday afternoon, whilst cleaning out her room, she wished him to leave, as he had no money. The landlady of the house also told him to leave. He flew into a furious passion, and threatened them both with death; and as he armed himself with a pistol and dagger, the girl becoming alarmed, ran out, and was hastening down stairs, when Roca attacked her, and stabbed her several times in the back, and she fell to the bottom of a corpse. The landlady ran out screaming "Murder!" and on a constable arriving and demanding admission, the Spaniard opened the door, and presented a pistol at his head, which he saw was loaded up to the muzzle. He shut the door upon the police, and rushed upstairs to the deceased girl's room, and immediately afterwards a report of firearms was heard. On gaining an entrance the police found the body of the girl lying at the foot of the stairs quite dead in a pool of blood, and her murderer on the floor of the room, with his head and face blown to atoms. The pistol bullet had passed through his head, and lodged in the ceiling, and the walls were bespattered with blood. The bodies were removed in shells to the vaults of Shadwell Church, to await an inquest; and the police have taken possession of the premises where the catastrophe took place. Another pistol and dagger were found under the bed in the room, and although no money was found on Roca, there were several brass Exhibition medals in his pockets. Mr. Ross, a surgeon, who was called in, stated his opinion that the wounds in the girl's back had passed through the lungs into the chest, and caused almost instant death.

DUELING IN BAVARIA.—According to a Bavarian law, any person killed in a duel is considered as having committed suicide. For a long time that law was not strictly observed, but a few days back, on the friends of a student who had been killed in a duel at Munich, meeting to join the funeral cortege of their comrade, they were informed that, by order of the Procureur-General, the body had been carried off, and given up to the hospital for dissection. It is hoped by that means to restrict the number of duels which are so frequent at the University of the above city.

Markets.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, JULY 9.

Consols opened firmly, but prices receded on the Indian news; Indian Stocks weaker. Railways opened steadily, but closed dull at weaker prices, from sympathy with Consols. Foreign Stocks opened good, and closed steadily; Egyptian and Turkish stronger. Banks, Mines, and Miscellaneous much the same. The markets have been flat, in consequence of the Indian news, but have slightly rallied again, and closed steady.

FUNDS—CLOSING PRICES.

Cons. for Money...	92½	Bank Stock.....	234 6
„ Account.....	92½	Ex. Bills Large ...	15 18 pm
Three per Cents...	92	„ Small	15 18 pm
Indian Loan	108		

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Turkish Sixes	84 5	Russian	—
Turkish New	70½ 1½	Do.	—

RAILWAY SHARES.

Ambergate	—	Midland	127½ 8½
Caledonian	105 ½	North British.....	63 4
Preference	—	„ „	111 13
Eastern Counties 56	7	N. E. & Berwick..	95½ 6½
Edin. & Glasgow 87½	8½	Leeds Northern...	54½ 5
Great Northern...116½	17½	York	82½ 3½
„ „ „	14½	North Stafford ..	5 4½
„ „ „	133 5	South-eastern ...	82½ 3
Great Western... 71½	2	G. W. Canada ...	11½ 4
Lanc. & York	104½ 5	New	—
Brighton	123 4	G. T. N. Canada ..	21½ 2½
North-western... 94½ 5½		Indian Railway...104½	
South-western... 99½ 100½		S. Austral. Invest.	—
M. Sheff. & Lin... 37½ 8½		Illinois	47½ 4

Consols closed, after official hours, at 92½ just. Railways flatter. Foreign Stocks firm; Mexican weaker. Some further sums of bar gold have been sent into the Bank.

The London and North-western Railway traffic returns show an increase of £12,704.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

(From the Mark-Lane Express.)

The past week has brought little if any improvement in the temperature. Our late expectations of an early harvest seem likely, therefore, to be disappointed. Accounts are also much less favourable, more especially of the white wheat, which has suffered much from the weather, but the red being later looks well where the land is good and highly farmed. The hay harvest was proceeding rapidly till Thursday, and much has been secured in fine order, but where cutting commenced early many ricks have got warm, and some peas are bad, but beans are better, and oats still promising. The wheat trade during the week has been steady, but many markets were very short of supplies. In Algeria and Italy the harvest is finished, the latter country on the whole showing a better result than in the previous year. In Spain much is gathered, and an average expected. In Southern Russia, though the crops promised well in some provinces, in others they were very doubtful. In Hungary, the Banat, and the neighbourhood of Venice, drought has lessened the crop. In France and the near countries there are few complaints beyond those of delay; and it is the same in Germany. Prices have not undergone any material change on the continent; but, as might have been expected, at Dantzic the sudden and important advance has been followed by some reaction. Odessa, with good arrivals, was looking for a marked reduction, but the late news from London and Marseilles has somewhat improved the rates, and holders of rye, from a reported failure of the crop, have raised their pretensions or withdrawn their samples. However, the important crop of maize in Italy never looked better. New York still reports a fair amount of export trade at the late quotations.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET.

JULY 9.—Imports this week: 16,126 quarters wheat, 8,121 barrels flour, 3,880 maize, 1,733 quarters peas, and 1,920 quarters barley. The market was well attended. Wheat was firm at last Wednesday's prices, with a fair business doing. Flour quiet, value unaltered. Barley scarce, and inquired for. Oats and beans unaltered. Peas 3d higher.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET.

JULY 9.—Market firm at 51s 3d cash, and 52s to 52s 3d three months open, with a fair inquiry. No. 1 GMB, 51s; No. 3 GMB, 50s.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET.

JULY 9.—There was a fair supply of all sorts, except wheat, which was small. Wheat met a dull sale, and 6d to 1s per quarter lower. Barley a very dull sale, and 1s per quarter cheaper. Oats a good sale, best samples brought full prices, other sorts without change. Beans met a dull sale, and rather cheaper.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

JULY 9.—The supply of sheep and lambs was less than last week. Sales were slowly effected, and prices a shade cheaper. For lambs prices were down 1s a head, and a considerable quantity remained unsold. The supply of cattle was also less, sales were easily effected, and a good clearance was made at prices fully equal to those of last week.

DUMFRIES CORN MARKET.

JULY 9.—Wheat, 6s 9d to 7s; barley, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; oats, 2s 9d to 3s per bushel.

DUMFRIES CATTLE MARKET.

JULY 9.—The show of cattle was small, and generally of an average quality. The number shown was 370. Sales were dull, and prices about the same as last week, with a downward tendency. No sheep were shown.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.

JULY 8.—Business was quiet, but all kinds of wheat held firm for fully the prices of Saturday. Other articles unchanged.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET.

JULY 8.—The trade was slow at lower rates. At market: Fat cattle, 847; store ditto, 82; sheep and lambs, 7,940; pigs 589; calves, 11. Prices: Beef, 5s 6d to 7s 9d; pork, 5s to 7s per stone. Sheep 9d to 7d; lambs, 7d to 8d per lb.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET.

JULY 8.—There was a smaller supply of beef, which sold at higher prices. Sheep and lambs were about the same as last week. The number of beasts at market was 1,114: sheep and lambs, 12,121; calves, 164. Prices: best beef, 7d to 7½d; middling 6d to 6½d; inferior 4d to 5d. Sheep, best wethers, 7d to 7½d; middling, 6d to 6½d; best ewes, 5d to 5½d. Lambs, best, 7½d to 8½d per lb.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

JULY 9.—The arrivals of all descriptions of grain, both English and foreign, were moderate. The market was thinly attended, and few retail sales were effected in any kind of grain, at Monday's prices.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

JULY 9.—Sugar: Previous rates asked, but not much disposition to buy; refined wanted at former prices. Coffee fully as dear, with a good business doing. Tea quiet and unaltered. Rice very firm, with a fair extent of business. Saltpetre difficult of disposal, and easier prices taken for landing parcels. Tallow slow sale, at about former prices. Indigo: Sales no decided change from yesterday; fine qualities of Kurpah sold at last sales' rates, and at 3d to 6d decline for middling and inferior; 708 chests sold. Metals: Copper, 93s; spelter, on the spot, at £18 5s.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

JULY 7.—In the beef trade for the best quality the prices of Thursday last were maintained, with a brisk trade. Lamb and veal were unaltered, but mutton was rather higher. Beef, 3s to 5s; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; veal, 4s to 5s 4d; pork, 4s to 4s 10d; lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 4d. There were at market 4,230 beasts, 27,930 sheep and lambs, 318 calves, and 330 pigs; included in which were 1,107 Holland beasts, 7,420 Ditto sheep, 263 Ditto calves, 50 Spanish beasts, 960 Scotch ditto, 1,050 Cambridge, Leicester, Northampton, and Lincolnshire ditto, and 130 Irish beasts.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

JULY 9.—Fine hops support previous rates, but all other kinds are very dull. The time continues to progress steadily.

DUBLIN CORN MARKET.

JULY 8.—The attendance was thin. Foreign wheat and maize were slow of sale; holders were firm. Flour sold more easily at old prices. Some factors were trying to establish an advance in which they were not successful.

DUBLIN PROVISION MARKET.

JULY 9.—There was a small supply and dull market for home cured. American was in better demand. Bacon: Fitch, 54s to 68s, middles, 67s to 70s, and American 34s to 38s; cheeks 40s to 42s, and shoulders 20s to 26s. Hams: Wicklow 60s to 65s 4d, and fine long ditto 78s to 84s. Lard 63s to 66s.

CORK CORN MARKET.

JULY 9.—Oats, 13s 6d to 14s 4d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET.

JULY 9.—Firsts, 93s; seconds, 89s; thirds, 83s; fourths, 78s; fifths, 72s. Mild-cured butter: Firsts, 99s; seconds, 94s; thirds, 90s. 2,500 firkins in market.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

Bessant, H, builder, Shirley
Burnard, M, carman, Bear-lane
Cain, E & J, Fairbairn, plumbers, Richmond
Copeland, J, grocer, St. Helen's, Lancashire
Dailey, J, warehouseman, Manchester
Hansen, P W, shipowner, Newcastle
Hewer, G, tailor, Blenheim-street
Hitchins, R (the younger), shipowner, Bristol
Hughes, W L, grocer, Llangvick
Jones, M, publican, Abernethy
Lacey, B, publican, South Killingholme
Marsden, H, and J Clark, manufacturers, Blackburn
Pearce, T, china and glass dealer, Caroline-place
Richards, J, dairyman, Jewin-street
Robinson, J H, joiner, Over Darwen
Shaw, J, wood turner, Dodworth
Smith, J S, provision dealer, Wigan
Snowden, W, agricultural implement maker, Longford
Stanton, H, bacon factor, Leeds
Sutton, R, draper, Nottingham
Thomas, T E, brickmaker, Bettws
Tinker, J, blacksmith, Newton-on-Trent
Watson, T, tailor, Princess-street
Walker, J and W, woolstaplers, Gomersal
Williams, J and F, poulterers, Birmingham

DEATH OF LADY EDWARD HOWARD.—This lady died on Thursday last from disease of the heart. The public is acquainted with her from the celebrated trial, "Doyle v. Wright" concerning the personal custody of her ladyship (as Miss Augusta Talbot), then a ward in Chancery. Her death, although symptoms of disease were well known to her medical attendants, was somewhat sudden. Her ladyship leaves a youthful family of five daughters and an only son.

THE BARON DE VIDIL.—The Baron de Vidil, who was charged with the attempted murder of his son, and subsequently, being convicted of a common assault only, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, will be discharged from the Middlesex House of Correction in the course of a few days, the period of his imprisonment having expired. The baron's health appears somewhat impaired by his lengthened incarceration; his age has exempted him from the labour of the tread wheel, and he has been chiefly employed in mat making.

THE MURDER NEAR ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A man of the name of Barlow was apprehended at Droylsden, during Monday morning, by Mr. Dalgleish, the chief constable of the Ashton borough police, on suspicion of being concerned in this murder, and he was brought to Ashton-under-Lyne on Tuesday morning, at six o'clock. The most active exertions are being made in this case by the police, but it is now deemed necessary to prevent the publication of any particulars. Mr. King, the assistant chief constable of the Lancashire constabulary, received a telegram on Saturday from Sergeant Wiley, who had been sent to Belfast, that he was perfectly satisfied the men in custody at Belfast had nothing to do with the murder, and they would accordingly be discharged. Four men have been apprehended in London on suspicion of being concerned in the matter.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

JOHN CLACHER, Slater and Smoke Doctor, Inventor of the Smoke Evacuation, Contracts or the Cure of Smoke in all its various forms. Terms of Contract—No Cure No Pay. 50 CLYDE STREET, ANDERSTON.

£20,000 for ONE POUND.—Lottery authorised and guaranteed by Government. Apply to FREDERICK SINZ, Banker, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, or letters addressed to him at 28 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London. E.C., will be duly forwarded. Prospectus gratis.

WHISKY! WHISKY! WHISKY! Very Fine Flavoured HIGHLAND TODDY WHISKY Three Year Old, cannot be surpassed in the City, at GEORGE GILL'S, 154 and 156 HOPE STREET, At 15s. per Gallon, Cash. BASS' BITTER ALE, 2s. 6d. per Dozen Pints. EDINBURGH ALES and LONDON PORTER, from the most celebrated Breweries. Old PORT and SHERRY WINES at Moderate Prices.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS!! SPECIAL SALE AT CARSWELL'S, 29 CANDLEMIGGS.

Two Bales of FLANNELS, a little soiled, will be offered TO-DAY and following Week, at Much Under Cost Price. Be in time.

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ALEX. POLLOCK, 232 GALLOWGATE, PAstry BAKER and SOIREE CONTRACTOR, BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public in general for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last six years, and to state that he has now greater facilities for conducting Soirees. Having purchased a large supply of New Utensils, tastefully got up, he is enabled to supply Soirees and Parties on any scale at Moderate Charges.

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HAS always on hand a Large and Well-bought Stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c., at the following prices:—

Good Strong Tea, 2s 6d, 2s 8d, 2s 10d, and 3s per lb.; very fine Black Tea, 3s 2d, 3s 4d, 3s 6d, and 3s 8d per lb.; the very Finest Tea imported, 4s per lb. Parties purchasing Cases containing 3, 5, 7, or 12 lbs., can get any of the above Teas at a considerable reduction from these prices. Good Strong Coffee, 10d, 1s, 1s 2d, and 1s 4d per lb.; finest old Mocha Coffee, 1s 6d per lb. Crushed Sugar, 4d, 4½d, and 5d per lb.; Loaf Sugars, 5½d, 6d, and 6½d per lb.

THE OLD BUSINESS REMOVED TO NEW PREMISES.

CARVING, GILDING, AND PICTURE FRAME ESTABLISHMENT, 121 STOCKWELL STREET.

MRS. JOHN HASTIE, CARVER, GILDER, PICTURE FRAME MAKER, and DEALER IN ARTISTS' MATERIAL, begs respectfully to inform her numerous Friends, that she has REMOVED from 88 STOCKWELL STREET, to those elegant Premises nearly opposite—121 STOCKWELL STREET.

Mrs H., in returning her sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on the business established and carried on for many years by her deceased husband and herself, trusts that her friends will still continue to bestow their patronage upon the firm with which she is connected. As none but superior practical tradesmen are employed, and only first-class materials used, Customers may rely on every article being produced in that prompt, substantial, elegant, and economical manner for which the business and firm, while under her name and management, was so favourably known. And she can assure her friends, and the public generally, that no effort will be wanting on the part of the firm of E. HASTIE & Co. to continue to produce every article in their line of business, whether for variety of design or quality, in a style second to none in the city.

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Millinery and Drapers Supplied at Wholesale Prices.

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The Splendid FOUR SHILLING TEA is recommended to all who wish to experience comfort at the Breakfast or Tea Table. The 2s 6d, 2s 8d, 2s 10d, 3s, 3s 2d, 3s 4d, 3s 6d, and 3s 8d per lb. TEAS are the best that can be sold at the respective prices.

COFFEE, Roasted Daily, 1s 4d, 1s 6d, 1s 8d, and when mixed with the Finest Chicory, 1s, 1s 2d, and 1s 4d per lb.

Orders from the country, accompanied with a remittance, punctually attended to, and sent by Railway, Boat, or Carrier, carefully packed, free of charge.

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WILLIAM BRYSON and JAMES HILTON, in returning thanks to the public for the very liberal Patronage bestowed on the now dissolved firm of E. Hastie & Co. Carvers, Gilders, &c., during a series of years of which they formed the managing and practical partners of said Firm, most respectfully intimate to the Public generally that they still carry on the

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ing attention, to merit a continuance of the favour enjoyed for
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of the best material and workmanship; and their great
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The TUNING DEPARTMENT is continued with the
same strict care as formerly, a prominent measure being
their effort always to maintain the original tone; and they
may state that the grand Organs of the City Hall here, and
the Town Hall, Greenock, as well as all the large Church
Organs, and most of the Chamber Organs in the neighbour-
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Organs Built and Enlarged by J. and A. Mirrees:—St.
Alphonsus' Catholic Church, Glasgow; St. Andrew's
Catholic Church, Glasgow (Re-voiced and Coupler added);
Catholic Church, Dumbarton; Catholic Church, Dalry;
Catholic Church, Coatbridge; Catholic Church, Elgin;
Catholic Church, Glasgow, by Beaulieu; Catholic Church,
Alexandria; Dalbeth Convent, Glasgow; Charlotte-street
Convent, Glasgow; Catholic Church, Huntly (re-built).
129, Dundas-street, Glasgow,
24th May, 1862.

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duced many Novel and Elegant Designs in Furniture for
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The celebrity maintained for the last 21 years almost
renders unnecessary renewal of his guarantee, that only
Best Materials and First-class Workmanship are employed.

**DINING-ROOM
DRAWING-ROOM
PARLOUR
BED-ROOM,
LIBRARY
HALL AND OFFICE**

Iron Bedsteads in every Style, Colour, Quality, and
Size. 150 slightly damaged at Half-price.
Goods sent home Free of Charge; also, Packed and
Stored if required.
Feathers Purified on the newest and most approved
principle.
A Large Stock of Second-hand Furniture (little used)
always on hand.

NOTE ADDRESS—39, 40, 41, GREAT CLYDE-
STREET, GLASGOW.

FIRST DOOR EAST OF ST. ANDREW'S
CHURCH.

TEACHER WANTED, for St. Margaret's
Catholic School, Ayr.—one who could take charge of
a Choir would be preferred.—Applications to be addressed
to Mr. John Mellan, Secretary of Chapel Committee,
Wallace-street, Wallacetown, Ayr.

CLYDEDALE BANK,
GLASGOW, 23rd May, 1862.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of
the PARTNERS of this BANK will be held in the
MERCHANTS' HALL, HUTCHESON-STREET, GLASGOW,
on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July next, at Twelve
o'clock Noon.
No Transfer of Stock will be entered in the Bank's books
between WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh day of June, and the
day of Meeting.—By order of the Directors.
GEO. READMAN, Manager.

FUNERAL UNDERTAKING,
AT
ANDREW MENZIES',
124, ARGYLE-STREET, AND {NORTH-STREET.
Every Requirement instantly supplied by Day or Night.
EXPERIENCED ATTENDANTS.
HEARSE, CARRIAGES, HARRINGTONS, JOB AND POST
HORSES, &c.

**FIRST-CLASS STOCK
OF
DRAPERY GOODS,**
TO BE SOLD AT
THE GRANITE WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF TRONGATE AND STOCKWELL.

MUNGO LAUDER respectfully intimates that
he has Purchased, from Messrs. Thomson & Craig,
Accountants, the whole of that Valuable Stock of
DRAPERY GOODS,
Amounting (per Inventory) to)
£908 6s. 7d.

Which belonged to Hugh London, Draper, in Johnstone,
at such a Price as will enable him to give the Public a
benefit of from
25 TO 30 PER CENT.

THE STOCK COMPRISES—
First-Class Fancy Dresses, Black and Coloured Silks,
Colours, Alpaca, French Merinoes, Wincies,
and Prints.
First-Class Druggists' and Druggist Skirts, Welsh
and Lancashire Flannels, White Shirtings, Linens,
Diapers, Sheetings, Window Hollands, &c.
First-Class Scotch and English Blankets, Bed Ticks,
Quilts, Crumblolths, Hearth Rugs, Towellings,
Bed Mats, &c.
First-Class Superfine Cloths—Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings,
Moleskins, Cords, Velveteens; Shirts, Ties,
Satin Hats, and Caps.
First-Class Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Hosiery, Gloves,
Laces, Sewed Goods, Smallwares, Umbrellas,
and Parasols.
First-Class Shawls, Mantles, and Tartan Handkerchiefs.
Purchasers will find this a rare opportunity of supplying
themselves with
USEFUL FIRST-CLASS GOODS,
Just at the time they are wanted.

SUMMER GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

MACKENZIE, ALLAN, AND CO.,
163 AND 165, ARGYLE-STREET.
Beg respectfully to intimate that they are now OFFERING
the entire STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS, in all the
undermentioned departments, at greatly reduced prices:—

No. 1 FLAT. Silks, Fancy Dresses, Merinoes, Furs, French and Paisley Shawls, Wool Shawls, Silk Mantles, Cloth Mantles, Parasols, Underclothing, Bonnets, Millinery.	No. 2 FLAT. Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Sewed Muslins, Silk Handkerchiefs, Trimnings, Smallwares, Hosiery, Gloves, Flannels,	No. 3 FLAT. Blankets, Sheetings, Prints, Printed Muslins, Calicoes, Linen, Wincies, Tartans, Druggists, Shirts, Umbrellas.
--	---	--

Entrance by No. 163, Second Door from St. Enoch-square.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT FOR SHIRTS AND
READY-MADES.
Broad and Narrow Cloths, Heavy Striped Shirts, and
Doekins, Hosiery and Woollen and
Tweeds, Cotton Underclothing,
Moleskins, Jeans and Granddrills,
Cords, Portmanteaus and Travel-
ling Bags,
White and Regatta Shirts, Ready-made Clothing,
Tweed Shirts,

MACKENZIE, ALLAN AND CO.,

163 AND 165, ARGYLE-STREET,
(Corner of St. Enoch-square.)

TO PAWNBROKERS.
TO LET, at the Townhead, One or Two flats,
suitable for the above.—Apply to Messrs. Jack and
Adam, 114, Candleriggs-street; or, Mr. Smart, 30, Parlia-
mentary-road.

**CANONISATION OF THE MARTYRS OF
JAPAN.** LETTERS, from Mr. H. W. WILDERFORCE,
who is now at Rome, will appear in the "WEEKLY
REGISTER" of June 7th and following weeks. 32,
Brydges-street, Strand. By Post 6d.

NOTICE.

NEIL BROWN HAS REMOVED
HIS
WHISKY STORES AND WINE VAULTS,
FROM 87 AND 89, MAXWELL-STREET,
TO
114, DUKE-STREET,
Where Coal-nan-Ealleen Whisky can be had entire.

PROFESSOR MARKS,
278, ARGYLE-STREET, GLASGOW,
And late of Utrecht, Holland.
Begg to inform the Public, that he has established himself
in this city, where he intends devoting his special atten-
tion to every description of Nervous Diseases. During
the course of an extensive practice, both abroad and in Eng-
land, he has had rare opportunities of studying the best
features of the prevalent methods of treatment, which he
has embodied into his own system, guaranteeing a perfect
cure, in all cases, without the aid of minerals.
HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—Daily, from 9 to 12 a.m., and
from 3 to 7 p.m. On Sundays, from 10 to 4.

A HINT TO THE LADIES.—In making your purchases
always see that you get value for your money; it is doubt-
ful economy to purchase an inferior article at any time,
even although it may be offered at an apparently low price,
and positive thriftlessness to pay as much for an inferior
article as you can obtain a superior article for. Dealers
are now beginning to find that it is more profitable in the
end to sell superior articles at moderate prices, and in
illustration of this we have much pleasure in informing
you, that the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, which has been
exclusively used in HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRY, for many
years, can now be obtained from your grocer almost as
cheap as the most common kinds made; for although it
costs him more, the large quantity of it which he sells
yields him a larger profit in the aggregate, than the inferior
kinds which are little in demand, and he has the satisfac-
tion of giving his customers an article which he has every
reason to believe will please them, seeing that the QUEEN'S
LAUNDRESS uses it exclusively in getting up the Laces,
Linen, &c., of HER MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY.

**J. CAIRNS AND SON,
TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND SHIRT
MANUFACTURERS,**

BEG to inform their friends and the public
generally, that they have opened New Premises at
99, LONDON-STREET.

The business is carried on under the immediate super-
intendence of Mr. JOHN CAIRNS, for many years Manager,
and latterly sole proprietor, of the business as lately carried
on under the firm of JAMES CAIRNS AND SON.

P.S.—OBSERVE—J. CAIRNS AND SON,

99, LONDON-STREET.

N.B.—No connection with the Old Establishment.

Homeopathic Practitioners, and the Medical Profes-
sion generally, recommend Cocoa as being the most
Healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of
Homeopathy was first introduced into this country,
there were to be obtained no preparations of Cocoa
either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the
stomach; the nut was either supplied in its crude
state, or so unskillfully manufactured as to obtain little
notice.

JAMES EPPS, of London, Homeopathic Chemist,
was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to
this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assist-
ance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to pro-
duce an article perfectly pure in its composition, and
so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the
process it passes through, as to be acceptable to the
delicate stomach, and a most
DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

FOR GENERAL USE,

EPPS'S COCOA

IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS
DELICIOUS AROMA, GRATEFUL SMOOTHNESS,
AND INVIGORATING POWER;

And to these qualities it is indebted for the adoption it now
obtains as a
BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Mix two tea spoonsful of the
Powder with as much cold Milk as will form a stiff paste,
then add, all at once, a sufficient quantity of boiling Milk,
or Milk and Water in equal portions, to fill a breakfast
cup.

1 lb., 4 lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb.
Sold by Grocers in every part of London, and by Grocers
and Druggists in every town throughout Great Britain.
MANUFACTORY: LONDON.

BEN NEVIS DISTILLERY WHISKY,
NEAR FORT WILLIAM.
THE above-famed WHISKY, well known as "Long John's"
Dew off Ben Nevis, can now be had, fully matured, at
M'PHERSON'S WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS,
200, DUKE STREET, GLASGOW.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

**WHEELER AND WILSON'S
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINES.**
OFFICE, 82 UNION STREET, GLASGOW.

AN Agency having been Established in Glasgow for the sale
of these Machines, the WHEELER AND WILSON M'FG CO.
invites the attention of Families, Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors,
Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantles, Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Corsets, Ladies' Gaiters, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols,
and Silk Goods, to the perfect adaptation and unrivalled excellence of
these SEWING MACHINES for their uses. Their extensive and increas-
ing sale, and the unanimous commendation they have received, warrant
the Company in warmly recommending them. They have been in use
sufficiently long to test them thoroughly, and have given entire satis-
faction.

They are simple in construction, efficient and durable in operation,
beautiful in model and finish, fitted to adorn the parlour, and suited to
the workshop—applicable alike to the use of the family and the manu-
facturer. Their speed is from 1200 to 2000 stitches per minute, or
equal in efficiency to 12 seamstresses. Substituting, as they do, health-
ful exercises and rational employment for the soul-and-body-destroy-
ing drudgery of hand-sewing, they are hailed as WOMAN'S FRIEND.
Call or send for a Circular. Agents Wanted.

"THE FREE PRESS,"

Published every Saturday;
Office—97, MAXWELL STREET, GLASGOW.
Edinburgh: 29 Geo. IV. Bridge.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR "THE FREE PRESS."

	IN ADVANCE.	s.	d.
Yearly, Unstamped, ...	8	8	
Half-Yearly, ...	4	4	
Quarterly, ...	2	2	
Stamped, ...	13	0	
"	6	6	
"	3	3	

Single Copy—Unstamped, 2d; Stamped, 3d.

To be had of all News-agents, and at the principal Railway
Stations.
Post-Office Orders to be made payable to SAMUEL BROWNE
HARPER, 97 Maxwell Street, Glasgow.

* * "THE FREE PRESS" is the only organ of the Catholics in
Scotland, and enjoys a considerable circulation in Ireland and Eng-
land, particularly the Northern Counties. Advertisers will find it a
most desirable advertising medium.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

One Insertion, ...	3d. per Line.
Thirteen Insertions, ...	2d. "
Twenty-Six " ...	2d. "

CATHOLIC BOOK WAREHOUSE,

36 GLASSFORD STREET, GLASGOW.
JAMES WATSON begs to intimate to the Catholic Clergy and Laity
that he has always in Stock a large and varied collection of
Standard CATHOLIC WORKS and BOOKS in General Literature,
which he can sell at the Lowest Prices.
CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS and BIBLES, in great variety, and
every style of binding.
Foreign Books procured to order.
School Books, Maps, and General School Requisites supplied.
36 GLASSFORD STREET, GLASGOW.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE SIXPENCE.

THE SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT
FOR THE
SUPREMACY OF THE HOLY SEE,
IN LETTERS ADDRESSED TO A PROTESTANT MINISTER.
BY
THE EDITOR OF THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS.

CUM PERMISSU SUPERIORI JM.

Published by Burns & Lambert, 17 Portman Square, London; Hugh
Margey, Clyde Street, Glasgow; John Miller, Edinburgh; also at
the Free Press Office, 97 Maxwell Street, Glasgow, and to be had
of all Booksellers.

SOMETHING NEW.
APIE and a BOTTLE of Superior CLARET
for EIGHTPENCE, at
RALSTON, M'LAREN, & CO.'S, 197 and 199 Argyle Street.

REMNANT WAREHOUSE.

P. & W. TONER,
47 SOUTH ALBION STREET,
AT STIRLING SQUARE
GLASGOW.

HAVE always in Stock Remnants of
PRINTS,
MUSLINS, WINCEYS,
DRUGGETS, GREY AND WHITE FENTS,
LINENS,
TURKEY-RED FURNITURE PRINTS,
&c., &c., &c.

'MEMORIES DEAR.'

EWING'S PORTRAITS!
ROYAL ARCADE—105 COWCADDENS.

57 LONDON STREET.
AMERICAN Steam Process for CLEAN-
ING and RESTORING LADIES' and GENTLE-
MEN'S CLOTHES, and making them look like New.
Gentlemen's Hats Dressed, 0s 6d each.
" Coats, 1s 6d "
" Trousers, 1s 0d "
" Vest, 0s 6d "

All kinds of Tailoring done on the Premises.
Repairs punctually attended to.
OBSERVE—57 LONDON STREET.
Felt Hats Cleaned and Altered to present Fashion.
P.S.—Will not be held responsible for Clothes not Claimed
after 3 months.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO
BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandler, Grocers, &c., &c.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

CRAWFORD'S
CHEAP HAT AND CAP ESTABLISHMENT,
188½ COWCADDENS.
Improved Ventilating Hats, with Grease-proof Bands, 10/6.
Caps at 2/6, Unfinished.
Umbrellas, Scarfs, Neck-Ties, &c.

THE WORLD INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR LIFE ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS, &c.,
BUILDING ASSURANCE POLICIES.

CAPITAL—£250,000,
POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFETIME.
POLICIES CONVERTIBLE INTO CASH

AND
MADE PAYABLE TO HOLDER.
ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ACCIDENTAL DEATH, PLATE GLASS, AND MARINE IN-
SURANCES EFFECTED AT MODERATE RATES.
Applications for Agencies, Prospectuses, and
Forms of Proposals, to be made to the Manager for
Scotland, Mr. J. R. SWAN, C.A., 59 St. Vincent St.,
Glasgow.

*Loans granted in connection with Life Assur-
ance on approved Security.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND
BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS
ARE TAKEN BY
MR EADIE,
AT THE
ANCHOR PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
21 ARGYLE STREET,
(Opposite Foot of Virginia Street.)

THE Premises are most commodious, and
suitable for the Public, being fitted up with every
convenience for Photography in all the various branches.
Mr E. being the Sole Inventor of the Reversing and Non-
Reversing Camera, also the Rembrandt Portrait, is enabled,
by long experience, to give his Patrons Superior Portraits
in any style—on Plate Glass, Cloth, Leather, Paper, &c.
Portraits for Breast-pins, Studs, Rings, Bracelets, Brooches,
&c., neatly executed. Orders for Portraits of Prize Cattle
and others, and Views in Town and Country, punctually
attended to. Pictures from Oil, Water, or Crayon; Sculp-
ture, Machinery, Plans, &c., accurately copied.
Portra in Case from ONE SHILLING upward.
Inspection respectfully solicited.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS AND OTHERS
ABOUT TO ORGANIZE
BRASS, REED, OR FLUTE BANDS.

H. D. DOUGLAS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,
AND 35 STOCKWELL STREET, GLASGOW
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public
generally that he has now got to hand a First-
Class Lot of BRASS and STRING INSTRU-
MENTS.

H. D. DOUGLAS has supplied the following Bands
with Instruments—from 20 to 40 Performers—and
for quality and price he begs to refer to—1st Lan-
arkshire Royal Artillery, 1st Lanarkshire Regi-
ment, 7th Lanarkshire Battalion, Central Battalion,
Citizen do., Leshmahago do., Fifeshire Artillery, and
several other local Bands.
He would especially call attention to his BRASS
BASS DRUMS, being a great improvement on
Wood, and pronounced by Band-Masters to be un-
surpassed.

TO THE LADIES.
H. D. DOUGLAS being Field-Bugler to the 1st
Lanarkshire Regiment, can recommend his SILVER
MOUNTED BUGLES, richly chased, suited for pre-
sentations, and guaranteed quality of tune.
Silver-Mounted Bugles sent on approbation.
Estimates and Arrangements for Brass and Reed
Bands sent free of Charge.
Musical Warehouse, 31 STOCKWELL STREET,
Workshop, 33 STOCKWELL STREET,
GLASGOW.

Repairs promptly and neatly done by skilled work-
men
Country orders by letter promptly attended to.

IF YOU WANT
GENUINE IRISH BUTTER,
GO TO
78 PRINCES' STREET,
FIRST DOOR FROM KING STREET (CITY),
Where you will be supplied with a First-Rate Article at the
Cheapest Rate.

OBSERVE—
M. C. HUME & SON,
78 PRINCES' STREET.

IF YOU WANT
GENUINE IRISH BUTTER,
GO TO
78 PRINCES' STREET,
FIRST DOOR FROM KING STREET (CITY),
Where you will be supplied with a first-rate Article at the
Cheapest Rate.

OBSERVE—
M. C. HUME & SON,
78 PRINCES' STREET.

CHARLES MABON,
**CABINETMAKER AND HOUSE FUR-
NISHER,** 30, 31, and 82 MILLAR PLACE.
WORKS—No. 40.
Furniture Bought or taken in Exchange.

PATENT IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE AND CO.,
in drawing the attention of the public to their now
unrivalled and extensive variety of Sewing Machines,
suited for every class of work, and combining all the latest
improvements, take the opportunity of particularly notice
their new DOUBLE ACTING FREED MOTION MACHINE
with Cylindrical arm (2 inches diameter, 15 inches long),
patented 7th February, 1862, which will be found on inspec-
tion far to excel anything of its class ever offered. There
being no detaching and substituting other parts of
machinery (the same working parts operating in both
actions), the change is most simple and instantaneously
made. Boot and Shoe Makers, Tailors, Outfitters, and all
those requiring a Machine for Cylindrical work, such as
Boot Legs, Trousers, Sleeves, &c., are respectfully invited
to call and examine this most useful novelty. A beautiful
Mahogany Table being supplied with it, it is also thus
suited for all the purposes of an ordinary Machine.

ALEX. MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers of Improved Sewing
Machines,
62, NORTH FREDERICK-STREET.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE & CO., have REMOVED
their Business from 32, St. Enoch-square, and 82, Miller-
street, to much larger Premises in 62, NORTH
FREDERICK-STREET.

THE ORIGINAL BLACKING WAREHOUSE
OF SCOTLAND.

6 CANDLERIGGS. 6 CANDLERIGGS.
ALEXANDER ROSS'S
SUPERIOR JAPAN PASTE BLACKING,
6 CANDLERIGGS.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
CHIEF OFFICES—53 LIME STREET, LONDON.

The BRANCH OFFICE for GLASGOW is REMOVED from
100 West George Street, to 46 RENFIELD STREET,
where Renewal Premiums in future must be paid.

Transfers from other Offices made free of expense, and
every information may be obtained, on application to
Mr NEIL JOHNSTON, 46 Renfield Street,
Agent for Glasgow and its Vicinity.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Proprietors
House Factors, and others introducing business.

GEORGE WYBURN,
PAINTER, DECORATOR, & PAPER-HANGER
14 PARK PLACE, PAISLEY ROAD.
All Orders promptly Executed in Town and
Country.

J. HOOD, of the Proper Old-Established
SERVANTS, formerly of West Nile Street, has
now Removed to 109 RENFIELD STREET, Third
Door above Sauchiehall Street. Parties are par-
ticularly requested to observe, in order to avoid mis-
takes, that there is no connection with the late
Office, nor any other, but the Original, 109 Renfield
Street. Has on the List first-class Cooks for the
Moors. Respectable Servants always wanted; none
else need apply. Country Orders promptly attended
to. Fees paid in advance.
(Instituted 1829.)

PATENT AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES.

R. E. SIMPSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they
are now supplying their SEWING MA-
CHINES, of all the different sizes, and of a quality
not to be surpassed. Their Machines have been
everywhere pronounced the first of their class, and
are adapted to every kind
of work, from the finest Cambric
to the heaviest Leather. They
have now become the decided
favourite in Manufactories,
Workshops, and Families; and
for durability, ease of manage-
ment, beauty and strength of
stitch, and rapidity of execution,
stand unrivalled. Their New
No. 4 SMALL ARM DOUBLE
ACTION MACHINE has now
proved itself to surpass anything
of the kind hitherto offered, and
is an indispensable necessity to
every Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. The Machines
are all manufactured under their own supervision,
by experienced and skilful workmen, each Machine
being thoroughly tested before leaving, and war-
ranted. The Public are respectfully invited to call
and inspect them.



R. E. SIMPSON & CO.,
90 MAXWELL STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ANDREW DURIE, Watchmaker and
Jeweller, HAS REMOVED from 118 Stockwell to
1 GREAT CLYDE STREET.

British and Foreign Watches Accurately Repaired.
Jewellery Repairs Neatly Executed with Despatch.

THE EQUITABLE HERITABLE
PROPERTY INVESTMENT SOCIETY,
ON THE PERMANENT PRINCIPLE.
Shares £25 each,
Payable by Monthly Instalments of 2s per Share.
Entry-Money, 1s per Share.

TRUSTEES.
SAMUEL HIGGINBOTHAM, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.
WILLIAM SMITH DIXON, Esq., Ironmaster, Glasgow.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., City Bank, Glasgow.

LAW AGENTS.
Messrs. MOODY AND M'CLURE, Writers, 180, West
George-street, Glasgow.

MANAGER.
WILLIAM LANG, Accountant, 98, West George-street,
Glasgow.
The Second Annual Report, just published, shows a
Dividend for the year of 13½ per cent.

WHYTE'S TEMPERANCE AND COMMERCIAL
HOTEL,
45 CANDLERIGGS,
GLASGOW.

JOHN WHYTE returns his most sincere thanks
to the Commercial Gentlemen, and his other
numerous friends, both in Town and Country, for the
very liberal patronage bestowed on him for the
last 23 years while in Tron-gate, and he begs to in-
timate that he has now Removed to these very
Extensive and Commodious Premises, No. 45
CANDLERIGGS, which he has fitted up in a very su-
perior style, with a view to the comforts of a First-
Class Hotel, and the quiet of a Home, while the
Charges will be on the most Moderate Scale.
From Mr and Mrs WHYTE's long experience,
Visitors may depend on Cleanliness, and every at-
tention to their Comfort.

LIST OF CHARGES:—
A Cup of Tea, Coffee, or Chocolate, .. 2d
Do., with Toast, or Bread and Butter, .. 3d
Do., with London Bun, or other Fancy Bread, 4d
Eggs, either Boiled, Potched, or Fried, 1d and 1½d
Plate of Boiled Ham, 4d; Fried do., .. 5d
Steak, with Bread, 6d; or with Potatoes, .. 7d
Basis of Fresh Rich Broth, .. 3d
Do., of Soup (various), .. 4d
Set of Breakfasts, Dinners, or Teas, from 1s to 1s 6d.

COMMERCIAL ROOM AND PRIVATE
PARLOURS.
First-Class Bed-Room, with use of Parlour, .. 1s
Second do., with use of Public Room, .. 8d
Fires (if wanted) in Bed-Room, .. 3d
Boots (if Brushed), .. 2d
(No Gratuity to Servants.)

A BOON TO THE AFFLICTED.

MEDICAL ADVICE, on every disease in-
cidental to the human frame, may be had, FREE
OF CHARGE, at the BOTANIC DISPENSARY, 19, St.
Andrew-street, Glasgow (about one minute's walk from
the Cross). Daily, from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m.
Letters from the Country, for advice, will be imme-
diately attended to, if a stamped directed envelope is
enclosed, to Mr. J. Cameron, 19, St. Andrew's-street,
Glasgow.

IMPERIAL STARCH.

THE difficulties of the Laundress in getting
up Fine Linens and Muslins are at once obviated, by
using 'POLSON'S IMPERIAL STARCH.' It is pure and
strong, and imparts to Fabrics that Fine Glossy Finish,
which so often puzzles the most experienced Laundresses to
produce.

Sold by all respectable Grocers.
MANUFACTURED BY
WM. POLSON & CO., PAISLEY

298 ARGYLE STREET.
MACDONALD'S
FAMOUS LONDON-MADE 10s. HAT.

ORDERS SENT TO ALL PARTS OF GLASGOW AND
COUNTRY.
Second Door East of Wellington Street.

SPEAKING FACTS

J. CARSWELL does not presume,
neither does he require giving a detailed list of Stock.
The hourly crowds of Customers is a sufficient proof that he
gives the right Goods at the right Prices.
One or two special Lines only require to be mentioned:—
A Manufacturer's Stock of Flannels, White, Scarlet, and
Blue, from 9d.; worth 2s 6d. per cent. more.
Lots of Wool Shirts—a perfect Hop for Winter—One Lot,
8s. 3d., Cheap at 5s. 6d.; All-Wool; One Lot, 5s., what
you see ticketed at 8s 9d.
A Good Wincey for 4½d., Striped, Checked, and all Shades.
Several Webs of All-Wool Tartans, beautiful patterns, for
Children's Dresses, 1s. 8d.; usual price, 2s 6d.
Beautiful Flannels, All-Wool, at 1s. 7-8ths, 4-4ths, 6-4ths
and 12-4ths, in all makes and prices.
Capital Strong Scotch Blankets, 3s.
Clean and Fancy Tartan Shawls and Plaids.
Elastic Belts 2d.
60 Dozen Silk Ties, all 8½d.; worth 1s. 2d.
A Cart Load of Odd Pieces Wincies, capital for little Frocks.
This is a Cheap Lot.
Men's Linen Collars, 2½d.
Mantles, Cloths, and Seal Skins, for the Cold Weather, 1s.
9½d.; worth 2s. 9d. Heavy Seal Skins, 2s; worth 3s 6d.
A Beautiful Lot of All-Wool French Merinoes, 2s. 3½d.
capital value at 3s. 8d.
Shawls, Shoulder Handkerchiefs, Plaids, &c.
Cheap Sale of 100 Dozen Worsted Polkas, from 8d.
A Large Stock of Quilted Skirts, all Sizes, from 1s. 10d.
One Lot Men's Woollen Drawers, 2s. 6d.; worth, 3s 6d.

A LARGE VARIETY OF HOSIERY CHEAP.
CARSWELL'S
WELL-KNOWN SHOP,
CANDLERIGGS.

JAMES LYNCH,
COACH AND CAB PROPRIETOR, POST-
MASTER, AND FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,
156 SALTMARKET.

IN drawing the attention of his present Pa-
trons, and the general Public, to his increased
facilities for affording them superior accommo-
dation, with comfort and respectability, as regards
Horses and Equipages, in the various departments
of his

CARRIAGE HIRING BUSINESS,
would also respectfully remark, that his

FUNERAL UNDERTAKING
ESTABLISHMENT,

in its whole collateral branches, will be found se-
cond to none in the City. ATTENDANCE is given
Night and Day, to meet the wants of those requir-
ing assistance in this particular department.

Mr LYNCH thinks it proper, at same time, to state
that, at the request of a number of the gentlemen,
who have been in the habit of honouring him with
their support, he has had built for him, and now in
active operation, several First Class CABS, which he
will, on all occasions, be most happy to supply to
order.

Stables and Carriage Yard,
15 & 17 Greendyke St.,
Where Orders can be Left.

GORBALS FUNERAL AND COACH OFFICE.

JAMES HOWIE, UNDERTAKER,
204 UPPER MAIN STREET, GORBALS.
Parties supplied with everything requisite for
Interments, both Day and Night.

Licensed for Mourning Carriages.

COACHES FOR WEDDINGS, &c.

Central Office—No. 6 BELL STREET.
Stables—M'PHERSON STREET.

GROUND IN DALBETH.

NOTICE.
TO CABINET-MAKERS, JOINERS,
&c., TURNING BY STEAM POWER.

HUGH CALDWELL,
CABINET, SPIRAL, AND GENERAL TURNER,
178 GALLOWGATE STREET, GLASGOW.

WHITE-BAIT CONCERT ROOMS.

FIRST CLASS TALENT ARRIVING
EVERY WEEK.
See other Advertisements.
JAMES SHEARER, Proprietor.

VOLUNTEERS' BUGLERS AND
BANDSMEN TAUGHT

BY
T. J. BROWNING,
16 SAUCHIEHALL STREET.
TERMS, IN CLASS, 10s. 6d. PER QUARTER.
Pianos carefully Tuned.

M'ARTHUR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
132 TRONGATE.

Established for 17 Years.

THE Most Central TEMPERANCE
HOTEL in Glasgow. First-rate Bed-Room Accom-
modation. Committee Rooms, and a Hall to Let for Public
Meetings. Beds, 1s; Breakfast, Dinner, and Teas on the
same Moderate Scale.

WRITING MADE EASY.

MESSRS SMITH & GEORGE under-
take to bring the most perfect hand into an ele-
gant and flowing style of Penmanship in from Eight to Six-
teen Lessons of One Hour each.

It often happens that Ladies, who have neglected this
accomplishment whilst at School, are deterred from any
efforts to improve themselves in it afterwards, by the length
of time ordinarily required to attain perfection; whilst
Gentlemen who have been equally indifferent to this Branch
of their Education, frequently find the necessity of speedy
improvement, in order to fit themselves for some position in
life that may suddenly open to them.

SMITH & GEORGE, Finishing Writing Masters, 40
Union Street, Glasgow, have Resumed Teaching the fol-
lowing Branches of a Commercial Education. Terms:—
WRITING (Eight Lessons), 10s 6d.; Do. (Sixteen Lessons),
21s. Instructions in all the Branches as follows:—
WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, £2 2s per
Quarter.

THE LONDON, FLEET STREET.

SAWYER'S Famous LONDON DINNER,
consisting of Two Soups, Two Fish, Two Entries,
Joint, Two Sweets, Cheese and Salad, at 2s. 6d. each, is
served from Two till Eight o'clock in the spacious Saloon.

IN THE COFFEE ROOM,
Dinners from the Joint, with Vegetables, Cheese, and
Salad, 1s. 6d. each.
Soups, Fish Entries, &c., a la carte from One till Nine
o'clock.

Ladies' Private Rooms and Dinners.
Saloons spacious and well-ventilated. Wine, Coffee, and
Smoking Saloons.
An extensive and carefully selected Stock of Rheish,
Moselle, and other Wines, imported expressly for the Lon-
don Dinner.

F. SAWYER, Proprietor.

MUSIC.

WM. COWAN, Successor to Robert
Ballantyne, Tuner, Musical Instrument Maker,
Importer of Musical Instruments, and Musiceller, 38 Brun-
swick Street, begs respectfully to announce to his numerous
Customers in Town and Country that he has always on
hand a very Superior Assortment of Harmoniums, Music
Boxes, Accordions, Flutes, Concertinas, Violins, Violon-
cellos, Guitars, and Double Basses, which will be sold at
an unusually low figure. The Concertinas being had from
Germany, can be had at wholesale prices. Strings and
Fittings of best quality for the above Instruments. And all
descriptions of Stringed and Wind Instruments in Wood and
Brass Tuned and Repaired. Brass Bands supplied with
Instruments at wholesale prices. A First-Class Quadrille
Band always in attendance for Ball or Party Music.

W. COWAN,
3 BRUNSWICK STREET

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Old-Established NEWHAVEN
FISH AND OYSTER HOUSE HAS REMOVED
from 86 to
80 GLASSFORD STREET,
where the business will be carried on as formerly.

Fish Luncheons, Fish Dinners, Fish Suppers, Steaks, Chops,
Tea and Coffee, &c.

THE HALL.

WE are Showing, at THE CLOTH HALL,
44 HUTCHESON STREET, Glasgow, the fol-
lowing Lots of BLACK DOESKINS, which will be
found worthy of notice:—

- No. 1 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, at 3s per yard.
- No. 2 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Piece Dyed, 3s 10d per yard.
- No. 3 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Piece Dyed, 4s 2d per yard.
- No. 4 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Wool Dyed, 4s 8d per yard.
- No. 5 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Wool Dyed, 5s per yard.
- No. 6 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Very Superior, 5s 2d per yard.
- No. 7 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Superfine, 5s 8d per yard.
- No. 8 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Extra Superfine, 6s 6d per yard.

The above Lots are something more than is ordinarily understood by the term Cheap. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are Goods very suitable for a first-class Trade; and, bear in mind, you can now have at THE HALL any lengths of any description of Woolen Cloths at the same prices as if purchasing the entire Webs.

Bank or Post-Office Orders from the Country should be made payable to

WATSON & GRAY,
WHOLESALE WOOLEN CLOTH MERCHANTS.
44 HUTCHESON STREET, GLASGOW.

FOR SALE AT GREENOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand for
Sale, in Good Order,
20,000 COTTON BAGS, and 50,000 SURAT BAGS,
In same condition,
Whereby the Trade can be supplied on the most Notice,
and on reasonable terms.

BALE COVERS
Of any size, made to order, and with the greatest despatch
For any of the above Articles, apply to
JOHN BANNIGAN,
No. 9 East Stuart Street, Greenock.
1st May, 1861.

THE NEW TURKISH BATHS,

15 SAUCIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

Mr JOHN GIBBS begs to announce that, at the request of numerous Medical and Private Patrons, he has been induced to fit up in his New Bathing Establishment, 15 Sauciehall Street,
SUITE TURKISH BATHS;
specially erected, regardless of cost, in the most luxurious style, with every scientific modern improvement calculated to produce that beneficial soothing and bracing effect for which the Hot Air Baths are so justly celebrated. The Heating Apparatus has been constructed under the most competent inspection, and produces a plentiful supply of pure heated air, which passes through the Chambers without draught. The Ventilation is perfect.

Mr John Gibbs is confident that in every respect this new Suite of Turkish Baths will, at least, bear comparison with any in the United Kingdom, and begs that the Patrons of these Establishments will satisfy themselves of this by inspection.

Mr Gibson will be glad to carry out personally the instructions of medical gentlemen in regard to their patients. The Hot and Cold Baths are all fitted up tastefully in a style unsurpassed in this City.

Half Chilling conducted as usual, and First Class Shampooing Baths for the Head, in the Public and Private Hair Cutting Rooms.

TERMS.
Turkish Bath, between 7 A.M. and 5 P.M., 2s. 6d.
Or Set of Ten Baths, 20s.
Turkish Bath, between 5 P.M., and 10 P.M., 2s.
Or Set of Ten Baths, 17s. 6d.
Hot and Cold Baths with shower, 9d.
Or Set of Twelve Baths, 6s.
HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING AS USUAL.
Not Open upon Sunday.

MEDICAL ADVICE:

DR M'GILLIVRAY,
3 PAUL STREET, GLASGOW.

DR M'G. has had Twenty-Two Years' study and experience in the Treatment of the various Diseases incident to the Human Frame, and it is well known that his system has been most successful. He still continues to give Advice FREE, and his charges for Medicines are extremely moderate.

Special attention to the Diseases of Women and Children.
Observe the Address—
3 PAUL STREET (OFF STIRLING ROAD),
A little West of the Cathedral, Glasgow.

THE GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS

Forward Parcels, by the Most Expeditious Steam and Railway Routes, to all Parts of the World.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MER-
CHANDISE transmitted Daily, per Mail and Goods Trains, to London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and all parts of England and Scotland; and per Rail and Steamer to Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Belfast, and all parts of Ireland, at Reduced Rates. To all parts of the Continent Daily. Foreign despatches, per Mail Steamers, to all parts of the World.

Dates and full particulars may be had on application, at

17 RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW.
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Parcels from the Country should be addressed to the care of 'The Globe Parcel Express,' as above
J. HINSHELWOOD AND CO.,
General Forwarding Agents.

MANGLES.

PATENT MANGLES AND SCREW PRESSES,
WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINES.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal support he has received in the MANGLE DEPARTMENT of his business, and having always a stock of well-seasoned Materials, both for PATENT BOX and CYLINDER MANGLES, they can be confidently recommended.

He also calls particular attention to his WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINES, as being of great advantage both to Public Establishments and Private Families, enabling them to execute a Washing in as sufficient a manner, in about one-fourth of the time, as that taken by the ordinary process. Any of the above machines made to order, with the utmost promptitude and attention to the wishes of the patron.

Old Mangles taken in Exchange at a fair Valuation.

WILLIAM M'FARLANE,
WRIGHT AND MANGLE MAKER,
39 STOCKWELL STREET, GLASGOW.

MANN'S PARCEL DESPATCH,
ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND
CONTINENTAL EXPRESS,
ESTABLISHED 1848.

FOR the speedy and prompt transmission of PARCELS and PACKAGES to and from all the principal Towns in the United Kingdom, at the following Reduced Rates, including Delivery:—

RATES TO AND FROM BELFAST AND UNDER	Per Mail Train.					Per Goods Train.				
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London	11b	2	4	8	12	11b	4	7	14	28
Liverpool	11b	2	4	8	12	11b	4	7	14	28
Manchester	11b	2	4	8	12	11b	4	7	14	28
Glasgow	11b	2	4	8	12	11b	4	7	14	28
Edinburgh	11b	2	4	8	12	11b	4	7	14	28
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Parcels, &c., transmitted to all the principal Towns in England, Ireland and Scotland, at low rates, and with despatch.

BELFAST OFFICE—WILSON & STEVEN, 62 High Street.
DUBLIN DO.—Mr R. MUGGO, 69 Upper Sackville Street.
LONDON CHIEF OFFICE—16 Bull and Mouth Street, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

GLASGOW OFFICE,
J. BROWN, AGENT,
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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH IS EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried WHEATEN, RICE, and OTHER POWDER STARCHES, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

MEDICAL.

WILLIAM JOSEPH MACLOSKEY,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, that he has opened Consulting Rooms at No. 10 WILLIAM STREET, Greenock.

Consulting Hours from Ten A.M. till Ten P.M.
Gratuitous Advice on Diseases of the Eye from Ten A.M. till Eleven, A.M., on Tuesdays and Fridays.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GLASS AND CHINA WAREHOUSE,
16 & 17 GREAT CLYDE STREET.

J. & M. LAURIE beg leave to return their thanks to their Friends and the Public for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced business, and beg to intimate that they are daily receiving, from the first Manufacturers, large quantities of GLASS, CHINA, and EARTH-ENWARE, comprising Tea, Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., which, from Newness of Shape, Beauty of Design, and Quality of Ware, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

All goods marked at the Lowest possible Price and (when required) carefully packed free, and sent by steamboat or railway. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage by observing the Address—

J. & M. LAURIE,
16 AND 17 GREAT CLYDE STREET.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, AND RHUBARB PILLS.

AN effectual Cure of Indigestion, all stomach complaints, and liver affections. In cases of constipation these Pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

Send Dr Dick, Searsdale Terrace, Kensington.

Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills, for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending the pills, as I can conscientiously do so.—Yours, &c.,

ROBERT DICK, M.D.

The extensive sale and universal approval of these Pills have been such as to induce several individuals to imitate them, against which the public are cautioned. **TWINBERROW'S PREPARATION OF MYRRH** having been used extensively for more than twenty years with most satisfactory results, he conceives it unnecessary to say more than that it is an effectual remedy—1st. In disease of the gums, particularly scurvy, those which proceed from the teeth are tender. 2nd. For the preservation of the teeth and for preventing teeth which are decayed from the teeth. 3rd. For preventing toothache. 4th. For becoming worse. 4th. For preventing the breath which is affected by the state of the stomach, or any other cause, imparting at the same time a most agreeable and refreshing effect.

Prepared by **TWINBERROW**, Operative and Dispensing Chemist, 2 Edward Street, Portman Square, London, and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

Agent—**PETER HARROWER**, successor to Andw. M'Gregor, Chemist and Druggist, 136 Cowcaddens Street, Glasgow.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

DISEASES IN ALL ITS FORMS CURED BY HERBS.
A. CLARKE JUNR.'S HERB MEDICINES.

A. CLARKE JUNR.'S Celebrated HERBAL FLUID—sold in bottles at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s—should be used in the following cases:—Eruption of the heart, liver complaint, nervous debility, bad appetite, ulcerated legs, skin diseases, scurvy, scrofula or king's evil, gout, chronic rheumatism, stiff joints, spinal diseases, gland swellings, lumbago, piles, sore heads, tremours, stomach weakness, &c., &c.

A. CLARKE JUNR.'S GENUINE DANDELION GENTIAN CAMOMILE PILLS.
A mild and safe aperient and tonic. The Pills corrects digestion, the liver and bowels, and never leaves any debilitated effects. Those that try them do speak of their good qualities. Sold in boxes at 3d, 6d, and 1s per box.

A. CLARKE JUNR.'S UNIVERSAL CERATE, OR GOLDEN OINTMENT.

An effectual cure for ulcerated sore legs of long standing, be had at 3d and 6d per box.

MEDICAL HALL,
68 & 70 LONDON STREET.

May be procured,
HOREHOUND COUGH LOZENGES,
at 2d per ounce.

SPECIFIC FOR TOOTHACHE,
in bottles at 3d and 6d each.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the blood, in bottles at 9d, 1s 6d, 3s 6d, and 7s 6d each.

DANDELION COFFEE,
at 1d per ounce, 1s 8d per lb. loose, or 2s per lb. in tins.

A most delicious and invigorating beverage; a trial will prove it is very different from many articles sold under that name by parties who do not know how to prepare it properly.

DANDELION PILLS,
A valuable family medicine, 2d per dozen.

APERIENT POWDER,
A valuable mild purgative, 4d per ounce.

COUGH CAKE,
The new preparation for Cough, 2d per ounce.

A. CLARKE JUNR.'S BOTANICAL COUGH SYRUP.
A valuable remedy for any kind of hard, dry, or irritating cough, asthma, or consumption. In bottles at 6d, 1s, and 2s each.

A. CLARKE JUNR.'S CELEBRATED LOTION, AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR BLACK EYES.

Sold in bottles at 6d, 9d, and 1s each.

A. CLARKE JUNR.'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE.
Sold in pots at 6d and 1s, and in bottles at 1s and 2s.

Observe the Address.
68 & 70 LONDON STREET, GLASGOW.

Advise from 9 to 12, from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 10.

Local Agent for **DR. BUCHAN'S MEDICINES.**

CHEAP CURES FOR GREAT DISEASES.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Old Sores and Old Skin Diseases.

The seeds of these disorders are effectually expelled by this penetrating Unguent, not only from the superficial parts, but from the internal tissues likewise. Any case, even of 20 years' standing, speedily yields to its influence.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Asthma, &c.

Rheumatism and erysipelas may be overcome by frequently fomenting the affected parts in warm water, drying, and immediately applying this soothing Ointment. The same procedure applies equally well for curing sore throat, diphtheria, bronchitis, asthma, tightness of the chest, and pain in the side, which instant treatment alone prevents degenerating into more serious maladies. This Ointment has the same derivative powers over chest complaints as a blister possesses, without causing pain or debility.

Hemorrhoids—Piles, and Abscesses.

Thousands suffer severely for years from these annoying complaints through false delicacy. Let such purchase a pot of Holloway's Ointment, read the directions which accompany it, act upon them to the letter, and they will, without difficulty, succeed in obliterating every vestige of these harassing ailments.

Accidental Injuries, Infantile Ailments.

In cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, and scalds it will be found cooling, soothing, and healing. The part affected should be fomented in warm water, dried gently, and the Ointment should be instantly applied. This purifying Ointment may be safely used in all eruptions, chafes, and other cutaneous affections to which children are liable.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

By rubbing the Ointment round the affected parts, it penetrates to the tissues beneath, and exercises a wonderful power on all the blood flowing to, and returning from, the diseased part. The inflammation diminishes, the pain becomes less intolerable, the matter thicker, and a cure is soon effected. In all long standing cases, Holloway's Pills will thoroughly expel all depraved humours from the body.

Glandular Swellings, Stiff Joints.

This class of complaints yield without difficulty to the cooling and anti-inflammatory properties of this famed Ointment. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts, after due fomentation with warm water. It acts by stimulating the absorbents to increased activity, restraining ulceration, and promoting a free and copious circulation in the parts affected, and hence speedily and effectually ensuring a cure.

Gout, Rheumatism, and Paralysis.

Gout and rheumatism arise from inflammation in the parts affected—to effect a permanent cure, adopt a cooling diet, drink plenty of water, take six of these famous Pills night and morning, and rub the Ointment most effectually twice a day into the suffering parts, and a cure is certain. The paralytic patient should take about three Pills twice a week, and let the Ointment be well rubbed into the paralyzed limb, which will, in a very little time, be greatly benefited—in fact, many cures have been effected by this treatment.

Eruption on the Skin.

In this class of complaints, no matter the age, the sex, or the place, or under what name the disease may be classified, it may be cured if this Ointment be well rubbed into the system, and Holloway's Pills taken night and morning to purify the blood.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Chills, Gout, Sore Throats,
Bad Breasts, Chapped Hands, Glandular Swellings, Skin Diseases,
Burns, Corns (Soft), Itches, Scurvy,
Bunions, Cancers, Lumbago, Sore Heads,
Bite of Mosquitoes, Contracted and Piles, Tumours,
Chetoetes and Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Ulcers,
Sand-Flies, Elephantiasis, Scalds, Wounds,
Coco-bay, Fistulas, Sore Nipples, Yaws,
Chicago-foot.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s, 1 1/2d, 2s, 9d, 4s, 6d, 11s, 23s, and 33s, each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder annexed to each pot.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

PURE VEGETABLE MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES!

THOSE who suffer from any of the following Diseases, should immediately consult **M. O'REILLY**, Chemist and Medical Botanist, whose mode of treatment has stood the test of 30 years' extensive practice:—Amaurosis, Amenorrhoea, Bronchitis, Billiousness, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas (Rose, or St Anthony's Fire), Gout, Headache, Hooping Cough, Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, etc., Itch, Jaundice, Leprosy, Nervous Debility (from whatever cause), Scrofula or King's Evil, all skin diseases arising from impure blood. Ulcerated Sore Legs, Ulcerated Sore Throat (the consequence of mercury or otherwise), Worms, etc., etc.

M. O'REILLY can conscientiously recommend the following Vegetable Medicines to the public:—

ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR.—A certain cure for scurvy of the most inveterate kind, and in its worst forms, whether induced by bad air, unwholesome food, or hereditary taint—even if inherited through three generations. It also completely cures scrofula, erysipelas, and other diseases arising from impure blood. 1s 6d per bottle. One bottle of this preparation is better as a purifier than twenty shillings' worth of sarsaparilla.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC OINTMENT.—To be used with the Elixir or the Purifying Herb Pills, for the cure of scurvy, etc. 6d, 1s, and 2s per box.

O'REILLY'S PURIFYING HERB PILLS.
3d, 6d, 1s, and 2s per box.

O'REILLY'S HERBAL COUGH MIXTURE.
A certain cure for coughs, colds, influenza, etc., etc. Price 6d, 1s, and 2s per bottle.

O'REILLY'S DIGESTIVE HERB PILLS are unequalled as a remedy for biliousness, acidity of the stomach, costiveness, flatulence, and all other disorders of the stomach and bowels. 3d, 6d, 1s, and 2s per box.

O'REILLY'S GREEN HERB CERATE cures sore legs, etc., after all the usual remedies fail. When used with the Anti-Scorbutic Elixir, it cures ulcerated legs of 20 years' standing.

O'REILLY'S PILE LOTION is a safe and effectual remedy for piles, etc. 6d, 1s, and 2s per bottle.

O'REILLY'S ITCH OINTMENT cures the ringworm, pimples, and blotches on the skin, etc. It frequently cures scald head in 48 hours.

O'REILLY'S ASTHMA ELIXIR cures asthma and pulmonary consumption, if the disease be not too far advanced. 1s 6d per bottle.

NOTE.—In no case does Mr O'R. give Medicines, unless he is confident of effecting a perfect and permanent Cure.

Hundreds of testimonials received by **M. O'R.**, none of which he publishes.

M. O'REILLY, CHEMIST AND BOTANIST,
151 London Street, Glasgow;
and 3 Sir Michael Street, Greenock.

Attendance from 9 Morning till 10 at night; and on Sundays from 12 Noon till 9 p.m.

No Consultation Fee Charged.

Patients consulting **M. O'Reilly** by letter should enclose a 'stamped directed envelope' to ensure an answer.

Medicine, carefully packed, sent to any address on receipt of stamps for the amount, or a Post-Office order made payable to **Matthew O'Reilly**.

READ THE NEXT TWO ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISHER'S COMPOUND DANDELION COFFEE.

THIS is the most pleasant, purifying, and nourishing article of diet ever offered to the public. Its delicious flavour and invigorating power has caused thousands to adopt it as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Dandelion has been esteemed from the most remote antiquity, for possessing the following valuable properties: it strengthens the stomach, corrects the bile, liver, kidneys, is invaluable for heartburn, and is an excellent sweetener of the blood; it also acts as a charm on weakly stomachs, that cannot bear cocoa, tea, or coffee.

Sold at 2s per lb. in 1/2, 3/4, and 1 lb Canisters, or in bulk, wholesale and retail.

Prepared and used as other Coffees.

CAUTION.—Owing to the success this article has met with, numerous herbalists have got imitations of the genuine article.

DISHER'S DANDELION PILLS.

ALTHOUGH we cannot conscientiously offer them as a specific in all complaints, well knowing the absurdity of such pretensions in any one compound, still they will be found superior to every other medicine in respect to their gentle mode of action.

They are a safe and valuable remedy for Bilious Complaints, and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels; are completely calculated for those whose bowels are habitually slow, and consequently require the use of laxatives; and are well adapted for general Family use, being purely of vegetable composition.

They form a most excellent remedy for Indigestion, Crudities in the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Headache, arising from flatulency in the Stomach and Bowels, which generally attends those who lead sedentary lives.

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 On and after MONDAY, 4th November,
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One Pair to each Customer.

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THOSE who contemplate availing themselves of
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 informed that as he purposes visiting other parts of Scot-
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 them with Glasgow and other Testimonials—are solicited.
 He would add that he never publishes names without
 first obtaining full sanction to do so; that he does not
 attend to the PIANO-FORTE TUNING only, there being
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 February 25, 1862.

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 DON. Established nearly a Century.

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 might be proud to possess the relics which are here
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 who have attempted to compete with her have proved
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Fine Pekoe Flavoured Tea, 3s. 8d.
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 Do., { with do., 6d. and 3d.
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 nence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has
 appointed the four following days for the Arch-
 diocese:—

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[Read and authenticated,—

EDWARD HEARN, Vicar-General.]

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