

# THE GLASGOW Free Press.

No. 554.—VOL. XI.]

GLASGOW, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

[UNSTAMPED, 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.]

**WANTS** a Situation as Priest's House-keeper in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, if possible, a person who has occupied a similar position for many years, and can be well recommended.  
Address E. D., *Free Press* Office.

**WANTS A SITUATION** as COACHMAN, at the ensuing Term; is a Catholic married, has been five and a half years in present situation, thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended by former employers.  
Address: "J. D., care of Mr John Miller, Bookseller, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh."

**WANTED** an Agent, and Conveyancers for the St. Patrick's United Assurance Sick and Burial Society.  
Apply at the office, 50 North Albion St, Glasgow, 29th Oct., 1862.

**SALE AT HULL.**

On Thursday, the 6th November, 1862, At One o'clock,  
Or rather after the Arrival of the *Lincolnshire* and *Yorkshire* Trains due at 12 30 afternoon.

IN THE  
OLD GAOL YARD, HULL,  
254 Logs Mexican Mahogany and Cedar,  
19 Ends Mexican Mahogany,  
17 Tons Mexican Timber,  
(Being the Cargo, just landed, ex *Gleaner*, from *Minatitan*.)  
2872 Pieces First Quality Pine Deals,  
3995 " Second Quality Pine Deals,  
417 " Third Quality Pine Deals,  
(Being the Cargo just landed ex *Elbe*, from *Quebec*.)  
1780 Pieces Red and Whitewood Deals,  
1263 " Do. Do. Batens,  
5484 " Do. Do. Boards,  
(Just landed, ex *Argo*, from *Gottenburgh*.)  
219 Dantzic Oak Planks,  
(Lately Landed, ex *Johanna Brown*, from *Dantzic*.)  
EDWARD CHALONER, Wood Broker and Measurer,  
6 East Side Queen's Dock, Liverpool, and  
Old Gaol Yard, Hull.

**GLASGOW VETERINARY SCHOOL,**  
55 SAUCHEHALL LANE.

The Second Session of Lectures in connection with this School will commence on 5th November next.  
The course of instruction is similar to that in London and Edinburgh Colleges, and embraces the following branches, viz:—

1. VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY... (formerly Lecturer in the Edinburgh Veterinary College).
  2. VETERINARY ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY... in the Glasgow University.
  3. VETERINARY MATERIA MEDICA... in the Andersonian University.
  4. CHEMISTRY... Dr. Penny, of the Andersonian University.
  5. PRACTICAL ANATOMY ANATOMICAL DEMONSTRATIONS... Mr McCall and Assistant.
  6. PRACTICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND CLINICAL INSTRUCTIONS... Mr McCall.
- In order to afford the public more ample accommodation, the Introductory Lecture will be delivered this year by Mr. McCall, on the Evening of Wednesday, the 5th day of Nov. next, at eight o'clock, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Bath Street.  
Subject:—"The Diseases Transmissible from the Ox, Sheep, and Pig, to Man, and which render the Consumption of their Flesh and Milk Injurious, if not Poisonous."  
Dr. LYON is the CHAIR.  
Admission Gratis, and all interested are invited to attend.  
Fees and Hours of Attendance learned on application to Mr. McCall.

**PAPER BY WEIGHT.**

FINE CREAM Laid NOTE PAPER, 10d. PER LB.  
SUPERFINE DO. DO. 1s. PER LB.  
Essay Paper, various Rulings, from 10d. to 1s. per lb.  
**D. FORBES, STATIONER,**  
95 UNION STREET.

**SMITH'S GLASGOW FURNITURE**  
POLISH. May be had of all Ironmongers, Cabinet Makers, Grocers, Druggists, &c. Wholesale, at 109 Montrose Street.

TO RETAILERS OF TEA.  
**JOHN HENDERSON & CO., TEA**  
MERCHANTS, 121 TRONGATE, beg to draw the attention to Buyers of Tea to a Large Parcel they are at present selling, in Chests, at 3s. 1d. per lb. cash, which will be found extra value in the present state of the Market.

**SHAWLS AND MANTLES.**

**BIGHAM & CO.,** beg to announce the arrival of their New Goods for the present season.  
**NEW SHAWLS,**  
In Cashmere and Fancy Tartan.  
Wave Cashmere,  
Black Fur Trimmed,  
Hymalay, &c.  
**MANTLES,**  
All the New Materials in Rich Fancy Push Velvet Pile, Negligé, Black and Coloured Satins, &c.  
Jackets for Yachting, House, and Promenade.  
A large Stock of Children's Mantles and Jackets always on hand, in Scarlet, Blue, Brown, or Black. 6 different sizes; upwards of 100 to select from.

**INSPECTION INVIT. D.**  
69. BUCHANAN STREET. 69.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.**  
**MONSIEUR JULES A. BERTHOUD,** of Paris, has RESUMED his MORNING and EVENING CLASSES, at his House, where Prospectuses will be had.  
124 WEST NILE STREET.

**NEW GOODS**  
EVERY DEPARTMENT.

**ARNOTT & CO.** are now Showing a Complete Assortment of the Newest Materials and Styles for the present Autumn Season.

**SHAWLS** MILLINERY  
**SILKS** BONNETS  
**MANTLES** LACES  
**REPPS** PRINTS  
**WINCEYS** FURS  
**STUFF** HOSIERY  
**MERINOS** HANDKERCHIEFS  
**RIBBONS** TRIMMINGS, &c.

Arnott & Co. will, This Day, Show 1000 Doz. GLOVES, in Kid, Wool, and Cashmere—  
500 Doz. FRENCH KID GLOVES, First Quality, at 1s 1 1/2 per pair.  
300 Doz. FRENCH KID GLOVES at 1s 6d per pair.  
500 Doz. LADIES' PLUSH GAUNTLETS, at 1s per pair.

**ARNOTT & CO.,**  
19 JAMAICA STREET.

**THE CLOTH HALL,**  
ENTRANCE, 42 HUTCHESON STREET, GLASGOW.

To the Readers of *The Glasgow Free Press*.  
Gentlemen,—We beg to advise you that we have adopted the System of Cutting all our CLOTHS, any Lengths, at the same Prices as if you were Purchasing the Entire Pieces. We find this to be much appreciated by all who visit THE HALL, and we are convinced that thousands more would take the advantage of it, if more generally known. All, therefore, who feel the benefit of our System are requested to spread the information.

The Stock at The Hall, which, in extent, is one of the largest in the Kingdom, embraces every description of Black and Coloured Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c.

**WATSON & GRAY,**  
WHOLESALE WOOLLEN CLOTH MERCHANTS,  
NEW ENTRANCE TO THE HALL, 42 HUTCHESON STREET.

**COALS—FINEST, CLEANEST, AND CHEAPEST.**

**COALS** to be had at the Clydesdale Coal Office, 42 St. Enoch Square. A. M'CORKINDALE.  
Prices—5s. 6d., 9s., 9s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d., 11s., 11s. 6d., 12s., 12s. 6d., per 24 cwt., delivered.  
Clydesdale, No. 1, New Parlour Coal, Finest in the Market, 13s.

**EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOMS,**  
150 TRONGATE (CORNER OF BRUNSWICK STREET).

**J. THORNTON & CO.,** Auctioneers and Valuers, are now prepared to conduct Auction Sales of every description of Merchandise, Pawnbrokers' Pledges, &c.  
J. T. & Co. also undertake Out-Door Sales and Valuations Money Advanced on Goods Consigned for positive Sales.

**WHOLESALE VINEGAR, PICKLE, SAUCE, AND CORDIAL STORES,**  
132 TRONGATE STREET, GLASGOW.

**GIVE A TRIAL TO**  
**YUILLE'S CELEBRATED CORDIALS,**  
LEMON, BALM, RASPBERRY VINEGAR, APPLE AND ORANGE CORDIAL, entirely free from Spirits, which commands an Extensive Sale throughout the Kingdom. These Liqueurs are warranted to keep in any Climate.  
The Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general are requested to make One Trial, to convince them of their superiority over those made in any part of Scotland. They are pronounced by Medical men to be the best remedy for colds.  
N.B.—When you ask for Yuille's Cordials, Vinegar, &c., see that they bear the name and address on every Bottle, as some of the shopkeepers substitute inferior qualities, which they purchase at a lower rate, and charge you the same.

**HAIR OIL,** of the Finest Quality only,  
Perfumed and put up in all kinds of Plain and Fancy Bottles by Mr. YUILLE, Melville Place, 132 Trongate, Glasgow. Wholesale and Retail Merchants supplied at very Low Prices. Country Orders punctually attended to.

**GENUINE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL.**  
Look to your Health by using the above, which is warranted pure. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. each. Wholesale and Retail Merchants supplied at the Lowest Prices, by the Importer and Manufacturer, Mr. YUILLE, 132 Trongate, Glasgow. Country orders carefully packed and delivered at any railway Station, Carriers' Quarters, or Stevedores in Glasgow, Free of Charge.

**TO GROCERS—YUILLE'S VINEGAR.**  
A Single Trial of this Famous VINEGAR will convince the most sceptical of its undoubted superiority to any other in the market.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT—  
132 TRONGATE, GLASGOW.

**BRITANNIA MUSIC HALL,**  
115 TRONGATE.  
Proprietor, JOHN BRAND.

**LIST** of the COMPANY for the ensuing Week, commencing **MONDAY 3rd. NOV. 1862.**  
Messrs. DREY and KELLY, The Funny Blacks.  
Miss M. KERBY, The favourite Serio-Comic Vocalist.  
Mr. WALEFORD, Negro Melodist and Instrumentalist.  
Mr. GEORGE ASHFORD, The Favourite Baritone.  
Mr. J. SPIERS, Irish and Scotch Comic Vocalist.

**M. THALBERG.**  
Mr. MUIR WOOD begs to announce that this celebrated Artist—perhaps the GREATEST PIANIST of our times—will give **TWO PIANO RECITALS,** in the QUEEN'S ROOMS, on the EVENING of the 4th and 10th November.  
Reserved Seats, 6s 6d  
For both Evenings, 10s 6d  
Second Seats, 3s 6d  
Programmes of J. Muir Wood Co., 42 Buchanan Street

**18 CANDLERIGGS STREET.**

**THE** Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has OPENED the above Premises, formerly occupied by Mrs. LUTHERAN, as a HOSIER, and SHIRT-MAKER, and he hopes by keeping a First-class Article, and Selling at the Lowest possible figure to merit a share of public Patronage.  
**JAMES TREW,**  
15th Oct. 1862, Glasgow.

**GENTLEMEN**  
Can supply themselves with **BEST WEST OF ENGLAND, TWEED AND DOESKIN TROUSERS,**  
Of the Newest Patterns for Winter Wear, Made up in the First Style of Fashion  
Price 21s.  
Better cannot be got at 30s.  
Just Arrived, a Large Supply of SUPERFINE CLOTHS, COATINGS, and new Material for TOP COATS.

**GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,**  
All Sizes and Qualities, at Old Prices.  
**GRANITE WAREHOUSE,**  
(Corners of Trongate and Stockwell),  
GLASGOW.  
**MUNGO LAUDER, PROPRIETOR.**

**NOTICE.**

**NEIL BROWN HAS REMOVED**  
HIS  
WHISKEY STORES AND WINE VAULTS,  
From 87 and 89 Maxwell Street,  
TO  
111 DUKE STREET,  
Where Coal-nan-Eallean Whiskey can be had entire.

**ARNOTT & CO.'S** Stock of **AUTUMN GOODS** being at present replenished with all the latest Materials and Styles for the Season, the Public are most respectfully invited to call early for inspection. Special attention is solicited to a large Lot of **CROSSOVER SILKS** at 35s 9d and 35s the Dress. 24in. BLACK DROS, from 2s 3d to 7s 6d the Yard. GROS D'ATHENS, n all Colours, at 5s the Yard.  
**ARNOTT & CO.,**  
JAMAICA STREET.

**JOHN HENDERSON & CO., TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS,** 121 TRONGATE, beg to direct the attention of Families to their Stock of TEAS, which consists of the finest qualities of this Season's Importation. These Teas having been purchased before the recent advance of fully 3s. per lb., they are enabled to sell the finest descriptions without any advance in price. Families desiring really fine Tea will find this a great advantage, as none but those who bought for forward use can offer those qualities on the same terms.  
Buyers of Cases, containing 10 lbs. and upwards, allowed a considerable reduction from usual retail prices.  
**JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,**  
121 TRONGATE, 213 COWCADDEN STREET, AND 146 GALLOWGATE.

**OUR COFFEES, Roasted by our own**  
Steam-Power Patent Roasting Machinery, are of the finest qualities, and will be found to preserve their flavour much longer than those prepared in the usual way.  
**JOHN HENDERSON, & CO., 121 TRONGATE.**

**PATENT**  
**NOISELESS ELASTIC**  
**KAMPTULICON,**  
OR INDIA RUBBER FLOOR CLOTH.

Messrs. HUNTER & ESKINE, of 33 Henfield Street, Glasgow, are appointed SOLE AGENTS in SCOTLAND by Messrs. GULOH & BOYCE, the Original Patentees and Manufacturers, and beg to call particular attention to the price and quality of their Material, being more superior and durable than any other.  
N.B.—Messrs. H. & E. solicit an inspection of the above at 33 HENFIELD STREET.

**BRISK TRADE.**  
**GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.**

Lot	Present Price.	Former Price.
Lot 1st—408 Oven-Grates, .. ..	13s 6d	16s.
600 Register do., from .. ..	3s 6d	12s 6d.
200 Sets Kitchen Fire-Irons, ..	1s 6d	2s 6d.
About 300 Kitchen Fenders, ..	2s 6d	3s 6d.
100 Kitchen Ashpans, .. ..	2s	3s 6d.
A Lot of Room Fenders .. ..	1s	2s
A Quantity with Stands, .. ..	4s	7s 6d.
Room Fire-Irons, .. ..	2s 6d	4s 6d.
Lot 2d—A Quantity of Gasaliers, ..	17s 6d	25s
Brackets, .. ..	3s 6d	5s
Pendants, .. ..	7s 6d	10s 6d.
Beautiful Crystal do., .. ..	4s	£6
Lot 3d—Several Wagon Loads of Goblets and Stewpans, .. ..	6d	9d.
Tea Kettles, .. ..	1s 4d	1s 10d.
Washing Pots, well Timmed, ..	3s 6d	5s 6d.
Lot 4th—Table Knives, per half-dozen, ..	3s	3s
Beautiful White, per dozen, .. ..	3s	4s 6d.
Britannia Metal Spoons, do., ..	1s 6d	2s
Tea Spoons, do. do., .. ..	6d	9d.
Britannia Metal Teapots, .. ..	2s 3d	3s 6d.
Toddy Kettles, .. ..	5s	6s 6d.
Hand Vices, .. ..	6d	1s
Table do., .. ..	1s 6d	2s 9d.

Locks and Hinges, and all House Furnishing, equally cheap.  
Lot 5th.—Hearth, Scrubbing, Black Lead, Shoe, Hair, and Cloth Brushes. Ralls and Brooms of every description.  
The Stock is so extensive that it is impossible to mention the one-fourth of the various articles.  
N.B.—Purchasers cannot form any notion of the Bargains which are to be had until they visit those extensive Premises—  
**ADDRESS—242 BUCHANAN STREET.**  
**WM. H. CALDWELL.**

**AT THE EXCHANGE SALE ROOMS,**  
150 TRONGATE (CORNER OF BRUNSWICK STREET).

**Public Sale of**  
**HOUSE FURNITURE and PLENISHING,**  
On Tuesday, 4th November,  
**CONSISTING OF Two Chests of**  
Drawers, Piano, by Broadwood & Sons, Eight-day Clock, Block and Pillar Tables, two Easy Chairs, Tester and French Bedsteads, Feather Bed and Wool Mattresses, 3 Mahogany Tables, Set of Dining Tables, Mahogany Looking Glasses, of all Sizes; 3 Sets of Hair Bottomed Chairs, Mahogany Sofa, Small Cottage Eight-day Clock, Sets of Gold Burnished Trays, Single and Double Basin Stands, Register Grates, Fenders, and Fire-Irons.  
On view forenoon of Sale.  
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock exact.  
Messrs. THORNTON & Co. Auctioneers and Valuers.  
Parties having Furniture or other articles can have them sold at these Weekly Sales, and cash advanced if required.

**ROYAL ALBION**  
**EXTRA REFINED**  
**POWDER STARCH**  
THIS beautiful Starch is prepared expressly for the Finest Laundry Purposes and is now selected for use by the HIGHEST FAMILIES in the KINGDOM. One trial will prove its superiority. To be had of all Grocers, Chandlers, &c., and wholesale of the Manufacturers.  
**D. FRASER, & Co., THISTLE STREET, GLASGOW.**

**NEW TEAS.**  
Good Black Tea, .. .. 3s and 3s 4d per lb.  
Superior Family Tea, .. .. 3s 8d  
The Celebrated Mixture, .. .. 4s 6d  
First-class as Imported, .. .. 4s 4d

**COFFEES.**  
Finest Gravaths, Mocha, and Jamaica pure, 1s 8d per lb  
Mixtures Of Coffee and Chicory, 1s 6d, 1s 4d, 1s 2d, 1s

**SUGARS**  
Crushed and Refined of the Best Qualities at the Lowest Prices.  
**JAMES YOUNG,**  
IMPORTER OF TEAS AND COFFEES,  
128 NEW CITY ROAD,  
AND  
15 ROSEHALL STREET,  
GLASGOW.

**GREAT NOVELTIES**  
IN  
**AUTUMN MILLINERY.**  
**A. GARDINER** respectfully intimates that he is Now Showing his NEW STOCK of ENGLISH and PARIS MILLINERY BONNETS, PLAIN and TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS, VELVET, FELT, and STRAW HATS, CAPS, and HEAD-DRESSES, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.  
**A. GARDINER,**  
168 AND 170 TRONGATE.

**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 Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.,  
**WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.**

**PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
ESTABLISHED 1852.  
CHIEF OFFICES—33 LIME STREET, LONDON.  
The BRANCH OFFICE for GLASGOW is REMOVED from 100 West George Street, to 4, RENFIELD ST., where renewed 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 J. HENDERSON, 45 Henfield Street, Glasgow.  
Agent for Glasgow and the Vicinity.  
N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Proprietors, House Factors and others introducing business.

Calendar for the Ensuing Week.

- Nov. 2. Sunday.....XXI. after Pent.
- 3. Monday.....Commemoration of all Souls.
- 4. Tuesday.....St. Charles Borromeus, B. Conf.
- 5. Wednesday.....St. Juliana of Falconieri, Virg.
- 6. Thursday.....SS. John and Paul, MM.
- 7. Friday.....St. William, Abb.
- 8. Saturday.....Octave day of All Saints.

Reviews.

FREDERICK LUCAS. A Biography, by Christopher J. Reithmüller. author of "Penton," a Poem. London: Bell & Daldy.

The biography of Frederick Lucas by Mr. Reithmüller, has met with a favourable reception from the public; and it well deserved the success it has had. Mr. Reithmüller avoids the ordinary mistake of biographers; he is not too diffuse or too minute; he does not expect his readers to feel the same interest in his friend as he himself does; he is not eloquent on the dullness or ingratitude of mankind, though his friend was not prosperous in his worldly career. On the other hand, he has told in a few pages, in well written language, with a very genial spirit, the history of a man who was worthy of a place in the recollection of his age. Mr. Reithmüller's biography is the tribute of a deep friendship—a friendship which survived wide separation in religion and in politics; it is the tribute of a hearty admiration fearlessly acknowledged in the face of a world which was not well disposed to hear more of Frederick Lucas.

If Lucas may be considered fortunate in his biographer, the biographer is not less fortunate in his subject. Lucas was no ordinary man; his lot was cast in a time replete with deep interest and he played no inconsiderable part in its history. Let Mr. Reithmüller describe the boy; those who remember the editor of the Tablet will read with interest the original form of the man and without difficulty recognise the principal features. Lucas was in his 17th year. "Though extremely shy at this period as might have been expected from his having hitherto been confined to a narrow circle, there was something singularly engaging in his look and manner, with a remarkably fair complexion, a cheek glowing with health, a broad, open forehead, very light hair and eyebrows, and eyes of the clearest blue, there was such an expression of intelligence and frank good nature about the whole countenance as could not fail to inspire a friendly interest in all who saw him. His figure was large beyond his years, very stout, broad shouldered and broad chested, and gave the impression of rude health and vigour. His smile was the sweetest, his laugh, the most exhilarating I have ever met with; and the shyness mentioned above soon wore off in the company of young men, and was replaced by an easy gait of demeanour, that was delightful to all his associates. Long afterwards, however, he remained silent and reserved in the presence of strangers and seldom addressed a lady without blushing. There was indeed a bashfulness, an almost girlish modesty about him, which strikingly contrasted with the strength and manliness of his character and with that dauntless courage for which he was at all times distinguished. When he began to speak he at once commanded attention. Even at that early age, he had acquired a large amount of miscellaneous knowledge, and had learned to express original views in fluent and forcible language. But his conversation was, perhaps, chiefly characterized by a constant flow of rich and genial humour, which held on its course so naturally and with so little effort, that the listener was carried away imperceptibly by it, and caught the joyous contagion almost before he was aware of it." (P. 8.)

The great facts in the life of Frederick Lucas are quickly told. He was received into the Catholic Church in 1839. In the May of the following year, the first number of the Tablet under his editorship, made its appearance. In the same year he married the lady to whom he had been for some time previously engaged, Miss Elizabeth Ashby. Of his married life, his biographer tells us: "the union was in all respects a happy one, except in the loss of their first child, one of the great sorrows of his life and in the absorbing cares and labours, which left him so little leisure for domestic intercourse. The birth of a second boy came to console them for their first bereavement, and, in every season of trial, Lucas found in his wife a faithful and devoted helpmate." The turning point in Lucas' political life was the removal of his paper to Dublin, at the end of 1849. His antecedents, his position, his abilities all pointed him out as a fitting member of Parliament, and he was triumphantly returned for Meath, by the clergy and the people in 1852. His appeal against the Archbishop of Dublin, took him to Rome in 1854. He returned broken in health, and died at Staines, October 22, 1855, in the 44th year of his age.

We have said that this biography possesses rare merits; but it must be accepted as merely the biography of the natural man, of Frederick Lucas with his innocent joyous disposition, his clear-sightedness, his power of grasping truth, his idealism, his energy; with his natural virtues, too, his truthfulness, his fearlessness, his freedom from all taint of a mercenary spirit, his generosity and nobleness. All these features have been well portrayed, and the intellectual growth of the man has been traced with great ability. A warm tribute of admiration is allotted to the success and distinction which Lucas earned; and yet Mr. Reithmüller has not fully understood his friend; he has not understood the religion of Frederick Lucas and therefore he has not completed the picture of the man.

In justice to Mr. Reithmüller, we must confess that this deficiency cannot be traced to any wilful unfairness on his part; on the contrary, this volume gives numerous proofs that he was sincerely anxious to do justice to Catholicity, and to understand its faith and its influence, and we may add that he writes on the subject with a moderation of tone and with a seriousness which reflect infinite credit on his good taste and impartiality; he shows himself immeasurably superior to the common herd of Protestant writers who set themselves as judges of an institution which has played so great a part in the history of Europe. Mr. Reithmüller has evidently endeavoured to appreciate his friend as a Catholic; but it is clear that he is in mind and heart a thorough Protestant; he unconsciously states his creed, where, speaking of the difficulties Lucas found in the Anglican establishment, he writes, "But apart from these outward considerations, there was no doubt something in the mind and character of Lucas directly opposed to that, which has been sometimes deemed the weakness of the Church of England, but which her best friends have always considered her chief strength and glory, namely, her singular moderation and wise spirit of compromise. Now, to all compromise Lucas was by nature adverse, for it seemed to him a cowardly abandonment of truth for the sake of expediency. He forgot in his impatient ardour, that absolute truth can only be attained by perfect intelligences, and that such relative truth as we possess in this world is often found in the balancing of apparent contradictions, in limitations, and in concessions, and in the careful avoidance of extremes. It is vain to say, that this may be very well in worldly matters, but does not apply to the revelations of Divine Wisdom, for the fact is, that those revelations must be comprehended and explained by human reason, before they can have any practical result; and we know positively that they are differently understood by different minds," pp. 48, 49.

It is this Protestantism of the writer which so completely shuts him out from the comprehension of Lucas' religious life. Mr. Reithmüller modestly confesses the misgivings with which he approaches his account of the Catholicity of Lucas; he then continues, "It seems to me, that Lucas was not only a Roman Catholic, not only what is called an Ultramontane, not only an advocate for the extreme claims of the Papacy, but that he was (as far as a man born in our age can be), a Catholic of the 12th century. For him the customs, the ceremonies, the legends, the traditions of the Church were alive and real, not merely ancient rites, or venerable observances, or solemn and pathetic narratives, but powers as operative as the changing seasons, and facts as patent as the sun at noon-day," p. 82.

Our quotations must not be too long; and therefore we interrupt the writer to remark that he has completely failed to distinguish the faith of his friend from the disposition of mind which led him to enjoy and appreciate the wild creations of the strong imaginations of the poets of the Middle Ages. The faith of Catholics, in all ages, is the same—substantially the same, and the changes to which it is liable, few in number; rather regard the manner in which the point of belief is held by the Church, than the belief itself. But Catholics, like all other men, catch this tone from the times in which they live, and from the influences under which they pass. Our century has witnessed a recoil from the too material tendency of its philosophy and art, in an enthusiastic attempt to revive the ideal of a noble age; Lucas came within the reach of this reaction, and yielded to it. That he did so is an incident in the history of his mind, just as he might have found contentment in Tennyson rather than in Tupper; the same inborn element which attracted him to the art of the Middle Ages, and may have smoothed many difficulties in the way of his embracing a creed which was the creed of a despised and civilly persecuted Church, but that element was not his faith.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Morning Post's Paris correspondent says M. Drouyn de Lhuys has expressed in very decided language his desire to act with England on all threatening foreign questions which, at a critical moment like the present, might further disturb the peace of the world.

Paris, Oct. 29.

The Patrie contradicts the rumour that a French squadron is preparing to sail for Greece. The other journals assert, on the contrary, that the squadron will leave at the end of the present week.

FRANCE AND ROME.

It appears that MM. Persigny and Fould have at length been prevailed on to remain in the French Cabinet. According to the Paris correspondent of the Standard, they previously received from the Emperor "positive assurances that the apprehensions which M. Thouvenel's resignation gave rise to, of a modification of his Italian policy in a reactionary sense were devoid of foundation, but that he refused to take any hurried step with regard to Rome."

The truth would seem to be that the Emperor does not intend to withdraw his troops, and he has no wish to press an ultimatum on the Pope, but at the same time he is not prepared for the present at least, to carry out M. de la Guernoniere's plan for the partition of Italy. As to Thouvenel's resignation, it is said that he wished for a specific undertaking that the troops should be withdrawn from Rome at a given time, and, failing this, though that the only alternative was the adoption of a straightforward reactionary policy.

M. Proudhon has published a large pamphlet against the Unity of Italy, which, he says, he never believed in, both in principle as well as in a practical point of view. In support of his opinion he cites that of the late Montanelli, of the historian Ferrari, of General Ugo, and of Napoleon I., who would not accept of united Italy for himself, and who, while placing the Iron Crown on his own brow, gave Tuscany and the other duchies to his sisters Pauline and Eliza, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to Murat.

ITALY.

Bullier's correspondent asserts that M. de Sartiges is instructed to demand from the King of Italy a public and unequivocal renunciation of his claim to have Rome for a capital, and the Prince d'Auvergne is to ask the Pope to accept accomplished facts, and to content himself with Rome. This is the new policy of conciliation to be attempted by M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

AUSTRIA.

THE PRESS AND M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The Austrian journals are delighted with the return of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to power. They anticipate a break-up of the Kingdom of Italy. The Austrian Gazette says:—

"We may be sure that M. Drouyn de Lhuys will do all he can to bring about some prompt and definitive settlement of the present provisional state of affairs. He likes neither hesitation nor temporising. His accession is a warning to the Austrian Minister to hold all their diplomatic resources in readiness. In the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs Austria will not have to combat tendencies in favour of her enemies, but she must have frank and energetic policy, not one simply defensive and negative. We Austrians can have no more ardent desire than to see the unsettled situation of the Italian peninsula assume a definitive form. It is our right and our duty to secure our possessions without making the least cession of territory, but the policy of legitimacy and of fixed principle would impose sacrifices on the State and populations without advantage to any one. It is only in that point of view that the Italian question can be solved."

POLAND.

ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA FROM PODOLIAN NOBLES.

The nobles of the province of Podolia have united in sending to the Emperor of Russia an address in which they "lay before him the wants of their country." They say:—

"MOST ILLUSTRIOUS MONARCH!—Having met together under the authority of the law, to lay the wants of the country before your Majesty, the nobility of Podolia venture to give expression to the first, the general, and indeed the only wish of the people; and in doing this they beg to express their unshaken conviction that all true citizens of the country will find their opinions represented in this declaration. United with

Poland by the solemn and voluntary conviction of Lubin, this country shared the prosperity of Polish civilisation for generations. Its public life, its institutions, and its intellectual culture were stamped with an exclusively Polish character. But the basis of power and duration in the Polish element, which outlasted even all subsequent revolutions, is the principle of public liberty and Parliamentary Government. In the course of the last fifty years, the policy of the Government, being at variance with the spirit of society, began by producing incessant opposition, and has now resulted in bringing about a state of things filling the heart of every true citizen with horror and dismay. The nobility of Podolia request your Majesty to put a stop to such a condition by your sovereign will. The only means for this purpose the citizens of Podolia discover is the reunion of Volhynia, Podolia, and Lithuania with the kingdom of Poland in its present form. To remove the idea of being influenced by selfish motives, the Podolian nobility at the same time declare that, the agricultural population, and the rights recently conferred upon it, would not be affected by the change. On the contrary, they beg to be allowed to offer their sincere co-operation in the great risk recently undertaken by your Majesty; and it is only in justice to the conduct of their ancestors that, in extending the enjoyment of the public liberties to all classes alike, they believe themselves to be animated by the traditional spirit of Polish history. In rejecting the idea of making one class and one race over the other, they are merely true to the Polish principles which insist upon an equality of rights for every rank and degree, while the reunion with Poland is demanded as the basis of all future development for the various tribes forming the body politic of the entire country."

GREECE.

ABDICATION OF KING OTHO.

Smyrna, Oct. 24. According to news received here from Athens, King Otho has abdicated, and has taken his departure, but his destination was not known.

Trieste, Oct. 25.

The Provisional Government, in the name of the people and the garrison, has declared the dynasty of King Otho to be deposed. M. Mavracordato has been elected president of the Provisional Government.

Athens, Oct. 24.

The Garrison of Voritza has revolted and established a Provisional Government under the presidency of Boulgaris.

Paris, Oct. 27.

La France of this evening publishes the following intelligence from Greece:—

"The King has retired to Salamis, where he received a courier from General Habu, announcing that the General, with 2600 men who had remained faithful to the King, proposed to take up a position in the environs of Athens, in order to cut off the insurgents' communication, and oblige them to capitulate. The King and the Provisional Government have addressed proclamations to the Hellenic people.

The Minister of Marine has just gone to Paris in order to prevent the arsenal from falling into the hands of the insurgents. It is asserted that he has succeeded in this step. The King and Queen of Greece appear decided to maintain their cause in the provinces which have remained faithful to them.

The insurgent chief at Sonitza is said to have called the inhabitants to arms against the Turks. Abdi Pasha has sent a strong division to occupy Avta, in order to repulse the Greeks should they attempt to make an incursion into Albanian territory. It is asserted that the candidacy of Prince Leuchtenberg to the throne of Greece is seriously spoken of at Athens. An address is being signed at Athens, calling upon the Ionians to unite themselves to Greece.

Corfu, Oct. 27.

King Otho and his Queen have arrived here, and taken their departure for Venice. An English war steamer has left for the Piræus. It is asserted that the remainder of the English fleet will proceed there.

Constantinople, Oct. 28.

According to advices received here from Athens, disturbances took place at the Piræus whilst the ship having King Otho on board was still in sight. Four persons were killed. The National Assembly will meet within eight days hence, and will, it is said, offer the crown of Greece to Prince Alfred of England.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

RETURN OF GENERAL STUART.

New York, Oct. 13.

The Confederate General Stuart, with nearly his whole force, has recrossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry into Virginia, carrying away 1000 horses, and large quantities of boots and clothing, taken in Pennsylvania.

During this successful raid in Pennsylvania, the Confederates passed entirely around the army of the Potomac.

The Confederates respected private houses, but tore up the railway tracks, and the damage was considerable to Government property along their route.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT DANVILLE.

Private despatches received in Louisville report that another severe battle has been fought between Harrodsburg and Danville, Kentucky.

The same despatches assert that the Federals captured 1000 prisoners, and that the Confederates were retreating to Camp Dick Robinson.

It was rumoured that the Confederate Gen. Bragg was killed.

Further pursuit of the Confederates from Corinth is relinquished.

Latest despatches say that the Confederates were demoralised, and had abandoned 11 guns—spiked—and lost 2000 prisoners.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, &C.

New York, Oct. 14.

It is reported that McClellan's army will immediately cross into Virginia and commence offensive operations.

The Federals will in future make their head-quarters at Rienzi, Mississippi, instead of Corinth.

Southern journals acknowledge the defeat at Corinth and estimate their loss at 5000.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A large Democratic Ratification Meeting has been held in New York. Resolutions were passed demanding the Administration to fulfil the promise to carry on the war constitutionally, condemning the emancipation proclamation, and denouncing the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus. Republicans were denounced as the party of revolution. A letter from General Scott to Seward, dated March, 1861, was read, in which Scott said the only plans open to Lincoln were the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, or to attempt the conquest of the South, which was practicable in three years, with 300,000 men, under generals like Desaix, Wolfe, and Hoche, but an enormous cost of blood and treasure; but afterwards the people would never be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but would have to be held for generations by large garrisons. Scott favoured the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, or allowing the South to depart in peace.

Butler has officially announced that no plea of neutrality will be received from native inhabitants of New Orleans. All refusing to take the oath of allegiance are enemies of the United States, and must send their name and list of property to the Provost-Marshal.

New York, Oct. 17.

A portion of General McClellan's army has advanced from Harper's Ferry and has occupied Charleston, afterwards continuing its advance two miles beyond Charleston. His head-quarters are at Charleston.

The Confederate pickets retreated before the Federal advance. Slight skirmishing took place.

The Confederate main body occupy a position extending from Bunker's hill to Shenandoah river.

Another division of McClellan's army advanced to Shepherdstown, but meeting Confederates retreated.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

New York, 18th.

Another division of McClellan's army crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown Ford, and advanced towards Smithfield, discovering the enemy in heavy force, but met with no resistance. The cavalry of this division afterwards formed a junction with McClellan at Charleston.

Skirmishing continued between Buell's army and the rear of the Confederates in Kentucky. Buell is pressing forward, but no serious fighting has occurred since Perryville battle.

The *New York Herald* says—The fact that the Confederate steamer Alabama has never been in American waters, but only on British waters or on the high seas, may lead to a declamation against England for acts committed by a vessel having no other stamp of nationality than British.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the last mail from an Irishman serving in the Federal army:—"The Southerners are brave, and many of them 'buff naked' and barefooted, but they fight like heroes. We want experienced officers, and will be beat until we get them."

The prizes taken by the Federal fleet since the war are valued at 20,303,668 dols. Two-thirds of the prizes carried the neutral British ensign at the peak.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

New York, Oct. 17, Evening.

A Federal foraging expedition went up the Mississippi on transports. They captured a quantity of cattle, but 18 men were killed on board the transports by Confederate batteries erected on the levees.

The Irish residents of Lucerne County, in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, having endeavoured to resist the draft, the military were called out, and fired upon the insurgents, killing four or five. Further opposition had ceased.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO CAPE RACE.]

New York, Oct. 20.

All the reconnoitring parties from McClellan's army have returned to Harper's Ferry, where McClellan's head-quarters now are. The reconnoissances showed the Confederates massed in heavy force between Charlestown and Martinsburg.

New York, Oct. 21.

The Federal General Dumont is closely pursuing Morgan, who has evacuated Lexington. Morgan has captured a train of 80 Federal waggons near Birdstown.

Southern accounts of the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, differ from Northern accounts. They claim the victory, and claim the capture of 9000 Federal prisoners during the battle in the West.

It is reported that McClellan's army is unable to advance on account of short supplies of clothing and shoes for troops.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution declaring that the destruction of the ship *Brilliant* by the Confederate steamer *Alabama* is a crime against humanity. The Chamber of Commerce has not failed to notice the change

in British sentiments in allowing ships to go forth and armaments to follow them for works of plundering and destroying American ships, thus encouraging upon the high seas an offence against neutral rights on the plea of which, in the case of the Trent, England threatened to plunge the American Government into war. The Chamber hears with amazement that other vessels are fitting out in British ports to continue the work of destruction begun by the *Alabama*. It is the duty of the Chamber of Commerce to warn the British merchants that repetitions of such acts as burning the *Brilliant* by a vessel fitted out in England and manned by British seamen cannot fail to produce widespread exasperation in America, and invoke the influence of all men who value peace and goodwill among all nations to prevent the departure of other vessels of the same character from their ports, and so avoid the calamity of war; and that it is the desire and interest of America to cherish and maintain sentiments of amity with England. Copies of the resolutions are to be forwarded to the Boards of Trade of Liverpool and London.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

The *Richmond Dispatch* of the 9th inst., has the following account of the battle of Corinth:—

"It was a most bloody one. Our forces gained repeated successes on Friday and Saturday, occupying a portion of the enemy's breastworks. They also gained the town, but the enemy held out stubbornly on his left until reinforcements arrived, when, on Sunday, they fell upon General Van Dorn in overwhelming numbers, forcing us to relinquish our position and retreat. The fight continued almost uninterruptedly during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled. One of our Generals writes that Maury's division will not muster more than one brigade. Cabell's brigade has no more than 450 left. General Martin, of the 4th brigade, was killed; also Colonel Rogers, of Texas, and Colonel Wirt Adams, of Mississippi. General Moore is reported killed. General Cabell was injured by a fall from his horse. Ten thousand fresh Federals from Bolivar harassed Maury's division, which was in advance in the retrograde movement. The army is understood to be in the vicinity of Ripley, and the property safe. Price and Van Dorn attacked the enemy in his entrenchments at nine a.m. on Friday, driving them out, capturing nine pieces of artillery and continued slowly driving them back until night. Our loss was heavy during the day. Colonels McFarland and Green of Missouri, were severely wounded. At four o'clock on Saturday, opening with heavy artillery, we advanced, and at eight o'clock captured several siege guns. Cabell's brigade charged the fort on College Hill. The enemy reserved their fire until within thirty yards, and then opened a murderous fire. Information being received that the army at Bolivar, 20,000 strong, was marching on our rear, a retreat at ten a.m. was made. Our forces brought off part of the captured artillery and wounded, and baggage, and fell back ten miles. At eight o'clock on Sunday morning skirmishing commenced with the forces from Bolivar at Pocahontas, and Maury's division was driven back, the enemy burning the bridges and trapping Maury's brigade, and four pieces of artillery. Van Dorn and Villipique coming, relieved Maury and captured a brigade of their captors and thirteen pieces of artillery. The enemy were then driven to Matamoras, and our army continued its retreat to Ripley. Our loss in all the engagements is estimated at 5000, and the enemy's much heavier. The loss at Pocahontas was equal to that at Corinth. We brought 350 prisoners and lost four pieces of artillery. The enemy made no attempt to follow up from Corinth, nor did the Bolivar force after the defeat at Davis bridge. Van Dorn was conspicuous for daring and Price as usual felt at times. Both escaped unhurt.

COMMODORE WILKIES AT BERMUDA.

RENEWED OUTRAGES ON THE BRITISH FLAG.

The British Steamer *Gladiator* has arrived at Liverpool with advices from Bermuda to the 7th inst. The captain of the *Gladiator* having heard previously to her departure from Bermuda that Commodore Wilkies, of Trent notoriety, intended to capture *Gladiator*, obtained the protection of H.M.S. *Desperate*, which vessel accompanied him a certain distance from the port. The vessels had scarcely parted company when the *Gladiator* was boarded by a boat crew from a Federal man-of-war, and the captain was ordered to go on board and report himself. The *Desperate* being within gunshot, he declined to obey the order, and was then allowed to proceed. The *Desperate*, seeing the *Gladiator* boarded, immediately ran out two guns ready for action.

It was currently reported at Bermuda that the Government had sent a requisition to Admiral Milne for a protecting squadron.

The *Bermuda Gazette* of the 7th of October says the ostensible object of Commodore Wilkies was to obtain coal, but suspects it was in reality a little scheme to see how far it might be possible for American pluck to drive through the rules of neutrality laid down by the British Government. The cruising within our waters, the anchoring in our channels, the landing of armed sentries, the British vessels, the taking on board of unlimited supplies of coal, the subsequent proceedings of the gunboats, evidently prove there must have been some peculiar and particularly private reasons which have given us the honour of this influx of United States heroes.

MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE SUMPTER.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle*, of the 13th inst., says:—"A dreadful tragedy occurred yesterday evening on board the Confederate steamer *Sumpter*, in this port. The crew of this vessel, as is known, were paid off many months ago, and she has since been in charge of two officers and a sufficient number of hands to take charge of the ship. Between seven and eight o'clock last evening Mr. Hester, the second officer, is said to have been liberally shot Mr. Andrews the officer in command, as the latter was lying in his berth. The latter expired almost immediately, three shots from a revolver having been fired into his body. The criminal was arrested, and a coroner's inquest held on the body of the deceased officer. A verdict of 'Wilful Murder' was returned by the jury against the second officer."

IRISH AMERICAN OFFICERS.

COLONEL HOWARD CARROLL.

Colonel Howard Carroll, of the 105th N. Y. V., from Rochester, died in hospital at Washington, on Monday week,

of wounds received in the battle of Antietam. It had been announced before that he was wounded, but no one supposed that his injuries were likely to prove fatal. Colonel Carroll was a native of Ireland, but for many years a resident of Albany, and was formerly connected with the Central Railroad Engineering Corps. On the organisation of the Irish Brigade by General Meagher he joined it, and for some time acted as one of its Quartermasters; but finding that an Irish Regiment was about to be started in Albany, he returned to that city to assist in its organisation. The regiment was not completed within the time calculated on, and was eventually consolidated with the Rochester Irish Regiment, as the 105th N. Y. V. Colonel Carroll went into service as Lieut.-Colonel of the 105th under Colonel Fuller; and, after the resignation of the latter, succeeded to the command of the regiment. He was about thirty years old and unmarried. In his manner he was courteous and gentlemanly; and from his skill as an engineer and his varied attainments was regarded as one of our best regimental commandants. In Albany, where he was well known, he was much regretted.—*Irish American*.

CAPTAIN D. L. SHANLEY.

Captain D. Shanley, Co., D, 69th New York Volunteers, Irish Brigade, died in Frederick, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, September 17th. Captain Shanley was formerly Lieutenant in the Chicago Shields Guards, which, under the gallant Mulligan, took a distinguished part in the famous siege of Lexington. After being exchanged he joined General Meagher, amongst whose officers he was beloved, and served in every hard-fought battle in which the Green Flag was borne against the enemy. He was wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill, but had again taken the command of his company before the evacuation of Harrison's Landing. His remains were buried in the beautiful Catholic cemetery of Frederick, on last Thursday, by his bereaved widow and brother-in-law.—*Ibid*.

THE IRISH BRIGADE AT THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

The *New York Times's* correspondent says:—In less than half an hour General Meagher was ordered to enter the line with the Irish Brigade. They marched up the brow of the hill, cheering as they went, led by General Meagher in person, and were welcomed with cheers by French's Brigade. The musketry fighting at this point was the most severe and deadly ever witnessed before—so acknowledged by veterans in the service. Men on both sides fell in large numbers every moment; and those who were eye-witnesses of the struggle did not suppose it possible for a single man to escape.

The enemy here, at first, were concealed behind a knoll, so that only their heads were exposed. The Brigade advanced up the slope with a cheer, when a most deadly fire was poured in by a second line of the enemy, concealed in the Sharpsburg road, which at this place is several feet lower than the surrounding surface, forming a complete rifle-pit, and also from a force still partially concealed further to the rear. The line of the Brigade, in its advancing up the hill, was broken in the centre temporarily by an obstruction—the right wing, having advanced to keep up with the colours, fell back a short distance, when Gen. Meagher directed that a rail fence, which the enemy a few minutes before had been fighting behind, should be torn down. His men, in the face of a galling fire, obeyed the order, when the whole Brigade advanced to the brow of the hill, cheering as they went, and causing the enemy to fall back to their second line, the Sharpsburg road, which is some three feet lower than the surrounding surface. In this road were massed a large force of infantry, and here was the hotly contested point of the day. Each brigade of this division was in turn brought into action at this point, and the struggle was truly terrific for more than four hours. The enemy finally, however, were forced from their position.

The Brigade suffered terribly. General Meagher's horse was shot under him, and a bullet passed through his clothes. He escaped uninjured, however.

The 63d Regiment of this Brigade, always conspicuous for deeds of daring in battle, was particularly so in the battle of Antietam. The colours were shot down sixteen times, and on each occasion a man was ready to spring forward and place the colours in front. Fifteen of those gallant men were more or less severely wounded. In Company G of this regiment all of the commissioned and all of the non-commissioned officers, except two corporals, were either killed or wounded. When Lieutenant George Lynch fell, mortally wounded, he handed to Captain Condon all his effects—watch, ring, pocket-book, sword, &c., and requested him to deliver them to his family. As Captain Condon was leaning over Lieutenant Lynch, one of his shoulder-straps was shot off, but without injuring his person.

The Brigade suffered terribly from the fire of the enemy from behind a fence, which was removed. When this had been done, John Hartigan, a member of Company H, 63d Regiment, and only sixteen years old, went some distance in advance of the regiment with the colours, and waved them defiantly in the face of the enemy. The whole Brigade gave a cheer that was heard along the lines for a mile, when it advanced up the rising ground, and drove the rebels from a strong position.

Company H was commanded by Lieutenant H. Gleeson, formerly of the Irish Papal Brigade in Italy. Of the eleven commissioned officers taken into the field by the 63d, seven were killed or wounded. Colour-bearer Hartigan seems to have a charmed life, for he did not receive a scratch.

MEXICO.

News received from Mexico states that General Forey arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d Sept.

A FATAL DUEL.

The duel which has taken place between Mr. Dillon and the Duc de Caderousse is thus described by a London contemporary:—

"Mr. Dillon, a member of the English bar, who for many years past has been the editor of the French journal the *Sport*, and was well known as an organiser of French races, was killed on Wednesday at St. Germain in a duel with the Duke de Grammont Cadorousse. The cause of the quarrel which has resulted in this fatal issue is said to be that the duke, some time ago, on the occasion of some races at the Chalus camp, objected to a certain Mr. Thomas being entitled to the qualification of a gentleman rider. Mr. Dillon, in his journal the *Sport*, espoused the cause of Mr. Thomas, and wrote several paragraphs which greatly irritated the Duke de Caderousse. The latter addressed several letters to the *Sport*, and to the *France Hippique*, and those journals not inserting them, he got them printed in a minor Belgian paper. Thereupon Mr. Dillon sent a hostile message to the duke, choosing for his friends Col. Viscount de Noc, and another officer named de Maury. The



Ireland.

THE LATE EUGENE O'CURRY.

A numerous and respectfully attended meeting of the friends of the late Eugene O'Curry was held in the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday last, to consider what steps should be taken towards making a sufficient provision for the children of the deceased. It was stated at the meeting that the surviving family of Professor O'Curry consists of two girls and two boys, the latter of whom are aged respectively twelve and nine years; and that the property left by their father, including the purchase money of his MSS., would produce for them an annual income of from £40 to £50, while at least an income of £100 would be necessary, until such time as the boys would be able to support themselves. It was resolved to open a public subscription for the benefit of the children; and a committee was formed to aid in carrying out that object. Several liberal contributions were announced on the spot, and we rejoice to see that from many parts of the country money is being forwarded to the committee by patriotic individuals.

Ireland owes much to Professor O'Curry; and we feel certain she will not incur the reproach of leaving his orphan family to grow up unprovided and uncared for.—Nation.

FOOLISH BIGOTRY.

(To the Editor of the News.)

Listowel, October 22, 1862. Sir,—In the discharge of the duties of his sacred office, the respected parish priest of Listowel had to allude from the altar to the conduct pursued by some Protestant shopkeepers in this town, who, when selling goods to their Catholic customers, paper them up in tracts offensive to their religious principles, and consequently insulting those who leave them the preference of their dealing.

Now, the Protestants of Listowel are, "like angels' visits, few and far between," but they have always been treated by their Catholic neighbours with kindness and consideration, and no distinction has been made by the public in their dealings. They have got their share of business, and have prospered well by the Catholics. How much, then, of bigotry must they not possess, to insult the feelings of their Catholic customers, who have been supporting them for years, and have gained for them place and position in the town? But the fell and foul spirit of Orangeism could not be allayed; they cannot live in peace with their neighbours; they are the first to evoke the demon of bigotry in the peaceable town of Listowel, and cause ill feelings to generate where all was quiet.

But a strict eye will be on them; and should a repetition of such conduct take place, they will find that the people of Listowel will not suffer their religion or themselves to be insulted with impunity.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

AN ENEMY TO BIGOTRY.

MR. PUXLEY PUT TO FLIGHT.

(From the Nation.)

"Truly," as we are told in one of the Fables of Apollonius, "it is an unbearable thing to hear an ass preach philosophy." If the author lived in our day, he would deem it more intolerable still to hear a Puxley preach salvation. A weak-headed young man of that name has taken to occupations which leave the philosophic performances of his four-footed prototype far behind. This deluded victim of a vain desire for evangelical notoriety, it may be remembered by our readers, recently issued an address to "the Catholics of Bere" on the subject of Irish depravity. He told them that their country was, in the scale of morality, far below that "glorious land," England, and that the difference was owing to the circumstance that the Bible is more widely distributed and generally read in Britain than in Ireland. And then, to remedy to some extent this condition of things—to help towards raising the Irish people to the moral altitude of the English—Mr. Puxley announced his willingness to distribute very many Bibles gratuitously, or at a low price, to the Catholics of the locality.

Mr. Puxley's notions of the relative morality of the Irish and English people raised a smile on every lip.

Nor were his slanders allowed to go uncontradicted. A man very competent to deal with them stepped forward to scatter them to the winds. Mr. Puxley was confronted by Mr. O'Neill Daunt—a gentleman who is well known for his love of native land, and the devotion to the Church to whose fold he was brought by the exercise of his splendid intelligence, and the gift of grace from heaven. Mr. O'Neill Daunt showed by abundance of testimony that England, the land of Bibles, is not a land of morality, but one which is steeped in frightful iniquities, and which is, in fact, fast relapsing into Paganism. He readily disposed of Mr. Puxley's fallacies, and argued that a general reading of the Bible is not sufficient to insure the morality of a people. On this point his argument was of a masterly description: it utterly demolished the weak and disjointed reasoning of the fanatical Biblical, and it enraged that person and his clerical assistants accordingly.

We may suppose that a council of war was held by the clerical gentlemen who had worked up the letters of Mr. Puxley; and that a "skedaddle" was agreed upon. It was agreed that one more furious charge against the Catholic Church should be made—one assault more reckless, more false, and more indecent than any that had yet appeared, immediately after the publication of which Mr. Puxley should run out of the country. Mr. Puxley has published a long, virulent, and indecent letter, full of equivocations, misstatements, and gross falsehoods, and his epistle is wound up by a request that Mr. O'Neill Daunt should not reply to it until Mr. Puxley should have returned from a tour in Italy—that is, a request that the monstrous lies with which the document abounded should be allowed to have a free and unchecked circulation during eight or nine months, after which Mr. Daunt might contradict them if he liked!

We may leave the historical and theological falsifications in Mr. Puxley's letter to be dealt with by the able hands of Mr. O'Neill Daunt. We do not usually introduce polemics into our pages, but we are concerned to defend the honour of our country.

Before we proceed farther we shall just give one specimen of the tricks to which Mr. Puxley and his co-labourers can resort in their endeavours to prove England the most moral of nations. Mr. Puxley gives us what he calls the statistics of crime in England for one year, and what he calls the statistics of crime in France for one year—both taken from official returns—and he compares them. He finds that there have been hanged in England, during the year, twenty-six persons, and that the number appearing in the French returns, as convicted of murder, is 1,027. Look at that, exclaims Mr. Puxley—what a fearful difference is there! But now we ask the attention of our readers to the imposition which is thus attempted to be passed off on the public.

The twenty-six murderers who have been hanged in England were one year's crop—the 1,027 who figure in the French returns are those who have been convicted during many years, and who are at present undergoing sentence of imprisonment.

The offences against truth and honour to which we have adverted debarra and shameful enough; but we regret to say that Mr. Puxley

is guilty of worse. Few men of any creed in this country are mad or base enough to speak of those abodes of meekness, purity, and goodness—our conventual establishments—in the utterly villainous terms employed by the foul-hearted writer or writers of the letter on which we are commenting. Those holy and beneficent institutions of the Catholic Church need no defence from us against the ribaldry of an assailant so insignificant as Mr. Henry Puxley; but as that person has thought fit to come before the public as such an astonishing "Bible light," we shall, in conclusion, give him a few words of advice, which he will find worthy of attention.

We shall take the liberty of suggesting to him that if he has Bibles to spare, and if he believes that morality will be greatly promoted by the study of them, he can easily find a field for the display of his religious energies without troubling the Catholics of Bere. He can find people in need of reformation who have a much stronger claim on his attention. If Mr. Puxley will be well advised he will in future leave the Catholics of Bere to the teachings of the pastors who have guarded them from many dangers, taught them to resist many temptations, and through times of great trial kept faith and virtue in their hearts. If he be prudent he will raise no more discussions on Catholic and Protestant, Irish and English, morality; he will ventilate no more slanders on the religious orders of the Catholic Church, and, above all, he will abstain with scrupulous care from raising any question about female honour.

THE LAST OF THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.

Last week, the Queen's Colleges invited the idler and the gayer portions of the metropolis to a morning reception in St. Patrick's Hall. Large numbers of the "unrepresented" matrons and maids of the city availed themselves of so desirable an opportunity of exhibiting the season's new millinery and of circulating, in their respective circles, that they had been to the Castle. Omitting the officials of the University, the Students who were about to graduate, and their male relatives, there was scarcely a score of the sterner sex present at the ceremonial. Right Hon. Baron Deasy, Sir Colman O'Loughlin, and the President of the College of Physicians appear to have been the sole representatives of the Catholic gentry on the occasion; and even the gentleman last referred to was there in his official capacity as a Member of the Senate of the Queen's University. The Queen's Colleges have, no doubt, increased the number of their Students, within the past year, owing to what Sir Robert Peel aptly calls an accession of "stimulating force," but this increase has not taken place equally, between those of the different religious denominations. Trinity College might boast of an increase in the aggregate number of her students, while the important fact would still remain that, for the last thirty years, there has been a steady decrease in the number of Catholic entrances. The Vice-Chancellor's Report, for last session, states that the number of Students, matriculated and non-matriculated, who attended the three Queen's Colleges was 745, of whom 247, or 33½ per cent. were Presbyterians; 203, or 27¼ per cent., were of the Established Church; 94, or 12½ per cent., were Methodists, and others; and 200, or 26¾ per cent., were Catholics. The Catholic population of Ireland is three and a half times the aggregate of the non-Catholic, yet, with slightly more than one-fourth of the Students Catholics, about one-third of what, by population, they should be, the unqualified success of the Queen's Colleges is unblushingly trumpeted by their patrons. The Vice-Chancellor failed to embody in his Report the remarkable and gratifying fact that, while Catholics formed 36 per cent. of the Queen's College Students, in their first Session, 1849-50, the relative proportion has steadily decreased, year after year, the past Session forming no exception, until it has now decreased to about 26 per cent. of the total number of students, notwithstanding the pecuniary and official dynamics, so effectively applied to force them into those unhallowed institutions. One hundred and thirty-five scholarships of the old foundation, value 4500l.; twelve Peel scholarships, value 575l.; University Prizes and gold medals, value 500l.; these, apart from other dynamic stimulants, would yield a scholarship for every five students, including those non-matriculated, and show an average annual bribe of 77. 10s. to every single one of the 745 students reported as in the Colleges, last Session. A cheap Degree, nomination to some of the 53,000 places, in the public service, with which Sir Robert Peel tickled the fancy of the audience in St. Patrick's Hall, with the prospect of free education, free support, and likely free wardrobe, and something in the pocket to boot, have been able to tempt but 260 Catholics from amongst a population of 4,500,000 into those condemned establishments.—Telegraph.

DUBLIN—STEPHEN'S GREEN AS A CITY PARK.

(From the London Telegraph.)

In ancient times we have no doubt that many tournaments and faction fights took place on the verdant turf of Stephen's Green; and we may also conjecture that sundry witches have been burnt, poisoners boiled, and traitors disembowelled there during the dark ages. Its present aspect is, however, much more prosaic. It is simply shabby genteel. It looks like a very large London square run to seed—not quite so forlorn and woe-begone as Leicester or Golden, but one in which the desolation of Bloomsbury seems struggling with the dinginess of Soho. It is redolent of sad memories of bygone grandeur. It is surrounded by spacious houses, some of them really mansions, but of a style belonging more to the past than the present. There are sundry curators of Stephen's Green known as commissioners, and it is to this body—if not eventually to Parliament—that application must be made to convert an unprofitable waste ground into a garden of delight. The Duke of Leinster suggests that the space within the railings should be called Albert Park, while the circumjacent houses should remain, as heretofore, as Stephen's Green—a slight Milesianism, which we are not willing to let pass. We cannot anticipate any serious opposition to this excellent plan. There is nothing sectarian in the question, for Catholics and Protestants are unanimous in their pride and love for their beautiful city. There need be nothing political, either; for although the centre should be occupied by a memorial, monumental or statuesque, to the deceased Prince whose name will be inseparably associated with the new Park, there is no reason why a dozen or more statues should not stud its site, or why the marble effigies of Ireland's greatest men—of Swift, of Moore, of Grattan, of Curran, of Flood, of Charlemont, of Hussey Burgh, of Daniel O'Connell, should not gladden in the Albert Park the eyes of their admiring countrymen. Surely this is a subject on which Celt and Saxon, Romanist and Lutheran, may shake hands. The Dean of Limerick grows quite ecstatic when he reviews the capabilities of Stephen's Green for tasteful embellishment. He reveals in an Eden of fountains, circular basins, terraces, parterres, groves, thickets, groups of statuary and equestrian monuments. Why not? The Irish have the artistic skill and taste to carry out such a project; and the country which has produced a Dargan will not be wanting in rich and generous work. As it is, Dublin cedes in architectural beauty to no city in Britain or on the Continent. Sackville and Westmoreland Streets, Merrion Square, the Four Courts, the noble quays, the bridges, the exquisitely beautiful Bank of Ireland, and the superb Cathedral of St. Patrick may hold their own against all rivals; and the conversion of Stephen's Green into a symmetrical and elegantly-disposed public garden will enable Dublin to throw down a good-humoured gauntlet to Kensington and the Regent's Park.

THE O'CONNELL STATUE.

Our columns to-day show how well the statue movement is progressing. Up to the present date the total of the sums collected in every quarter for this memorial hardly falls below the handsome figure of sixteen hundred pounds—yet the movement is obviously still in its infancy. The influential Ward meetings in the city, and the spirited demonstrations of the Catholic Young Men's Society, have given an impetus which is sufficient to ensure its complete success as far as Dublin is concerned. Several of the Wards, amongst which the North Dock and Usher's Quay deserve honourable mention, have already performed their part in the subscriptions with characteristic liberality, and the others are resolved not to be behind-hand in the good work. We have no doubt, from the spirit prevailing amongst every class of the community, that the Dublin contribution to the Statue Fund, will be reckoned, not by hundreds, but by thousands. Meanwhile the provincial cities and towns are beginning to bestir themselves, and we are sure that the counties will not be backward in following the lead. Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Clonmel have been amongst the earliest in the field; and it is expected that Cork and Belfast will not be amongst the last to give in their adherence to the movement. The Central Committee, formed at the Conference last week, has commenced its sittings at the Mansion House. Amongst the personal subscriptions acknowledged during the week, that of the Lord Chancellor is, perhaps, the most important, from the great influence attaching to his high position as the head of the legal profession and of the magistracy of the kingdom.—Telegraph.

O'CONNELL—AN ANSWER.

We have some practical answers to-day for the Express and Mail, and the other enemies of civil and religious liberty who think it treason for a Lord Chancellor to avow his adherence to that principle, and heresy for a Presbyterian to give ten pounds to commemorate the bloodless triumph of a cause for which his forefathers drew their claymores and trod the heather of their native hills.

The first of our answers to-day to the allied enemies of religious freedom is the subscription of the Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of her Majesty's Queen's Bench in Ireland—ten pounds.

Our second answer is the subscription of Viscount Southwell—ten pounds.

Our third answer is the subscription of Lord Fingall—five pounds. Our fourth answer is the subscription of Dr. Nugent, who holds high office under the Crown—ten pounds.

Our fifth answer is the subscription of David Sherlock, one of her Majesty's Counsel—five pounds.

Our sixth answer is the fact that fifty-five pound two shillings and sixpence were handed in at our office yesterday as a protest against religious intolerance.

Our seventh answer is the meeting of the Merchant's-quay Ward held yesterday.

We will give our eighth answer on this day week—the answer of the country.

Some days since we said we would not appeal to America, to Australia, or to the other distant friends of the Civil and Religious Liberty till we could say "there are lodged in bank to the credit of the trustees one thousand pounds." The attack made upon O'Connell and the great principle of religious freedom has so altered the aspect of affairs, that we feel that the one thousand pounds should be made two; and we now ask the friends of the religious freedom throughout the country within one week from that sacred principle by the allies in Parliament Street—the Express and Mail—to enable us to announce that two thousand pounds have been banked to the credit of the trustees.

On this day week the steamer will sail for America. We ask that before that day we may be able to print, as Ireland's answer to those who denounce freedom of conscience and equality of civil rights, for all creeds, two thousand pounds are already in the National Bank to the credit of the National Fund.

We want about twelve hundred pounds to complete that sum. We want it within one week.

We confidently ask for it as the reply of the country to the unworthy attack upon the manly and consistent men who have already subscribed to that marble "book" from which all ages to may read the great lesson of the triumphs won for religious freedom by our O'Connell.—Freeman.

[Nothing would afford us greater pleasure than to be the means of supplying the Dublin Freeman's Journal with a ninth answer from the Irishmen of Glasgow, and a tenth from the Catholics of Scotland generally.—Ed. F. P.]

England.

LORD PALMERSTON AND BARON THIERRY AT SOUTHAMPTON.

His Excellency Baron Thierry, a distinguished statesman of Austria, has been on a visit to this town for the last few days, and has taken great interest in the port and town generally. To-day his Excellency paid a visit to the docks, and very minutely inspected them. He was accompanied by Mr. Stebbing, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hedger, Superintendent of the Docks, the Mayor and Sheriff of the borough, and other gentlemen interested in the prosperity of the town. His Excellency was struck with the capabilities of the port, and its natural advantages for commercial purposes. After an hour or two spent in this way, Mr. Stebbing, as President of the Chamber of Commerce, invited his Excellency to a déjeuner at the Chamber, an invitation at once most graciously accepted. The directors, the Mayor, Sheriff, the late Mayor, and some of the principal inhabitants of the town, were requested to welcome his Excellency. During the repast a most agreeable circumstance occurred. Lord Palmerston was descried from the windows by one of the company riding past with his son-in-law, the Hon. Mr. Cowper. The whole of the company rose and heartily greeted the noble lord from the balcony—the President and the Mayor at once leaving the Chambers to invite his lordship to the festive board. Lord Palmerston immediately dismounted, and entered the Chamber with Mr. Cowper. The meeting between the Premier and Baron Thierry was of a most cordial nature, and the Premier requested the Baron would honour him with his company that evening at Broadlands. The President of the Chamber seized the opportunity of proposing, in eulogistic terms, the health of England's Premier, to which his lordship replied in his usual happy and characteristic style, stating that it was always great pleasure to him to visit Southampton, from the inhabitants of which he invariably received the greatest courtesy and attention. His lordship, in the course of his observations, spoke of the great advantages England and France were receiving, and would receive, from the recent commercial treaty entered into between the two countries, and alluded in unmistakable terms to the immense wealth of the kingdom of Austria as regards its vast productions in corn, wines, minerals, &c. It was almost dark before

the Premier left, and the weather was somewhat boisterous and stormy, but his lordship mounted his horse with the elasticity of youth, amidst the plaudits of the company and the multitude of people who had become aware of his proximity.

**EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHAPEL.**

(From the Birmingham Post.)

On Tuesday evening last, a "scene" took place at the Baptist Chapel, Little London, which has created no slight sensation in this locality. It appears that the congregation attending that place of worship have for some time been divided in opinion respecting the choice of a minister, one party being desirous to retain the services of their present pastor, and the other being equally anxious that another should take his place. After considerable agitation on both sides, the matter reached a crisis some few weeks ago, when the latter party gave the present minister formal notice to leave, and engaged a successor. This notice expired last Sunday, when two announcements were made by the contending parties, one stating that their minister's services would be dispensed with after that evening, and the other affirming that such was not the case, but that the rev. gentleman would continue his services as usual.

As neither party seemed disposed to yield, but both equally determined to carry their point, it was naturally anticipated that the next preaching night (Tuesday last) would witness an exciting scene; and so it proved. At an early hour on Tuesday morning the party in favour of the present minister took possession of the chapel, which possession they have firmly maintained throughout. As the hour of service drew nigh, large crowds thronged the chapel, and it was found that the old minister had taken his place in the pulpit some hours previously, being guarded by a body of police.

Nothing daunted, the opposition party, with their new minister, entered the vestry, and inviting the congregation to join them, commenced to hold service there, simultaneously with the one being held in the chapel. Both places were crowded, and multitudes surrounded the chapel outside. After service the party in power maintained possession of the chapel, several of them remaining all night to prevent any violent attempt on the part of their opponents to force an entrance. Two such efforts were made—one about midnight, and another about four o'clock on Wednesday morning—but without success.

It is rumoured that legal proceedings will be instituted against the leaders in these attempts.

On Wednesday the vestry windows were boarded up to prevent their destruction, and other measures taken to increase the security of the party in possession.

**CONDEMNATION OF THE RAMBLER.**

(From the Tablet.)

The Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, has published a letter, addressed by his lordship to the clergy of the diocese of Birmingham, on the *Rambler* and the *Home and Foreign Review*. Since the publication of the letter of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, letters to the clergy of their respective dioceses have, we are informed, already been addressed by most of the English bishops, in which their lordships call attention to this periodical and censure it, directing the clergy to put their flocks upon their guard against it. But the publication of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ullathorne's letter removes all reason for reserve on our part, and compels us to consider as true and well-founded the worst suspicions which for some time have been entertained of the periodical in question.

His lordship adverts to the fact that when his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop uttered his brief but grave remonstrance, the conduct of the *Review* declared their unconsciousness of having ever printed a passage in the *Rambler* or *Review* that was contrary to the infallible teaching of the Church, or less than devoted to her cause; and that if they had they lamented and retracted it. The Bishop of Birmingham says, that hoping and trusting that these writers are becoming conscious of the un-Catholic course which has been pursued, he has nevertheless an obligation upon him regarding their past writings. Printed words abide; and not only might the faithful use such as his lordship quotes, to their detriment, but those outside the Church would be apt to take them for an accurate reflection of Catholic doctrine and sentiment.

"It is now," concludes the Right Rev. Bishop of Birmingham, "my duty to write most painful yet needful words, and to declare that in the *Rambler*, of which the *Home and Foreign Review* is the continuation, there are contained propositions which are respectively subversive of the faith, heretical, approaching to heresy, erroneous, derogatory to the teaching Church, and offensive to pious ears. And I have to fulfil my office further, my rev. brethren, by reminding you of the duty of guarding the faithful over whose souls you watch, lest by reading those productions their un-Catholic sentiments and their errors."

**THE LATE LORD ARUNDEL OF WARDOUR.**

We grieve to record the death of Lord Arundel of Wardour, which took place at Wardour Castle on Sunday last, the 19th inst. The health of the noble Lord had not been reassuring for some months, and on Thursday, Oct. 16th, an attack of paralysis supervened, which proved fatal on the fourth day from the seizure. The late peer, Henry Benedict, Lord Arundel of Wardour, and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, succeeded his brother in 1834, and was, we believe, in the 58th year of his age. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. John Francis Arundel, now twelfth Lord Arundel of Wardour, whose marriage on Monday the 13th was recorded in our last.

We should not do justice to our own or our Catholic readers' feelings, if we omitted a tribute to the memory of the genial, the amiable, and the popular nobleman who has just been called from our midst. The Catholic body are proud of and attached to their great houses, which are the historic links that connect them with the traditions of the ages of faith; and of the Catholic great houses that of Arundel of Wardour ranks with the first. But the attachment felt to the late Lord Arundel was of a warmer and more personal description: his kindly, cordial, and cheerful nature pervaded his words, his looks, and his manner; and the universal goodwill felt towards him was increased by the respect which his character commanded.

For the late Lord Arundel of Wardour was the most staunch, the most unflinching, the most uncompromising of Catholics. He was a Catholic *avant tout*, he identified himself with his religion, and the thought of disguising zeal or affecting a politic indifference to his Church, never found room in his mind; he never separated himself or his interests from the objects and pursuits of the Catholic body, he never withheld his co-operation and his sympathy from any Catholic public undertaking. May he rest in peace!—*Tablet*.

**GRANTHAM—MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.**

An occurrence of the greatest suspicion and mystery has transpired at Grantham during the last few days, causing no little excitement in the town and neighbourhood. It appears that on Monday last a girl named Mary Hobson, was brought before the borough magistrates on a charge of stealing various articles, the

property of her master, Mr. Charles Wand, of Vine Street. The evidence against the prisoner was clear, although she pleaded not guilty, and she was accordingly committed for trial. She had not left the police court above two hours, however, when, to the great surprise of every person who knew her, she was found to be dead in her cell. The following day an inquest was held in the Town-Hall, before Mr. Wagstaffe and a very respectable jury. From the evidence then adduced it seemed that about one o'clock, or two hours before she died, the prisoner ate a piece of pork pie which was given her by her father. In the course of an hour the matron of the jail went into her cell and found her helpless on the floor, complaining that the pie she had eaten was killing her. She began to shake violently, and her legs grew stiff. Three medical men were sent for, but their effort, were of no use, and the girl died in her mother's arms. The girl told Dr. Femely that unless the pork pie left her stomach she should die. Dr. Femely stated at the inquest that he saw nothing, after making a *post mortem* examination, that could have caused death. Strychnine was difficult to discover, and the analysis would not be properly carried on in Grantham. Mr. Jeans, surgeon, said he could draw no other inference—but that deceased had died from poison. Dr. Eaton said that death could only have resulted from a nervous shock or from strychnine. It was resolved to send the stomach and contents to Professor Taylor, of London, but first to allow other medical men in the town to examine the body, the expense of a London examination being very heavy. The inquest was then adjourned.—*Times*.

**SHIPPING DISASTERS.**

BURNING OF THE HINDOO—LOSS OF FIVE LIVES.

Liverpool, Friday. The weather still continues fearfully rough, and a number of additional disasters are anticipated, though all the reports have not been received. The Hindoo, a large vessel laden with petroleum, and bound from Montreal to Liverpool, went ashore last night near Forrby, and speedily it was also discovered that the petroleum had taken fire. There being no hope of saving the ship, the crew took themselves to the waves, but five of them were drowned. At ten o'clock this morning not a vestige of the ship was to be seen. Further details of the loss of the Bencoolen, in which the captain, mate, and 25 of the crew perished, have reached Liverpool to-day, describing the disaster as one of the most dreadful on record. The debris of the cargo lies the coast near Bude for miles.

The *Western Morning News* states that two of the men who reached the shore have since died.

**SHIPWRECK AT BUDE—LOSS OF TWENTY-EIGHT LIVES.**

One of the most terrible events in connection with the recent gale yet reported, is the wreck at Bude of the large East Indiaman Bencoolen, of Liverpool, Captain W. Chambers. She was a first-class ship, of 1,415 tons burthen, was built at New Brunswick in 1855, and the property of Edward Bates, Esq., of Liverpool. She left the Mersey on the 13th instant, with a cargo of machinery, railway iron, telegraph wire, posts, and other goods for Bombay. Having encountered the gale and becoming disabled, she put back, and was on Tuesday driven into Bude Bay. She became unmanageable, and drifted on the rocks close to Bude, and became a total wreck in the presence of some hundreds of spectators, who were unable to render any effectual assistance. The terrified crew, consisting in all of 33 persons, were plainly seen huddled together on the least exposed part of the deck, and the next minute the ship was on the rocks that were to prove her grave, and very soon the poor creatures were struggling with the wild waves. All but six struggled in vain, and of the six who were washed on shore, two have since died from the effects of the buffetings and bruises they received. The following account is from the pen of a young lady at present sojourning at Bude, and whose letter is dated from thence on Wednesday:—"Yesterday we witnessed one of the most awful sights that can be imagined. A large vessel of 1,400 tons was wrecked, with 32 men on board, and only six saved. Six-and-twenty drowned before our eyes, and so close to the breakwater that it seemed so easy to have saved them. Poor things! so sad it was in that tremendous sea to watch every wave doing its terrible work. The vessel in half an hour after it struck was a perfect wreck, and men were clinging to beams, and spars, and casks, and nothing was done to save them. The lifeboat went out and was manned twice, but could not get near them, though hundreds of people were cheering them on. Ropes were sent out by rockets, but the poor souls could not catch them. At last six managed to lash themselves to a raft, and they were washed on shore insensible and covered with bruises. We have walked to see the wreck this morning. It is on the dry sands now, where the vessel struck last night in the foaming sea. Scores of carts and waggons are taking away what they can before high water. It was a vessel fresh from the Liverpool Docks, bound for Bombay, with a general cargo and some telegraph wires for a station there.—*Western Morning News*.

**CATHERINE WILSON.**

The following is a verbatim copy of a letter written by this extraordinary woman since her condemnation. It is addressed to a relative residing at Moulton, near Spalding. The handwriting is neat and good, but common-place, possessing no peculiarity; it would appear to be a very difficult hand to swear to. There are only three words spelt incorrectly, and three or four slight grammatical errors. With these exceptions, it might be taken for the letter of an educated person:—

Gaul at Newgate, 6th Oct., 1862.

Dear Uncle and Aunt,—With great pain I received your letter, and with greater pain I sit down to answer it; for it recalls to my mind past scenes too painful to dwell upon. My dear friends—all of you—I must decline your very kind offer of visiting me. I could not bear an interview; it would be too painful for all of us. You must think of me as you last saw me; that is the best for you to do. 12 months ago who could have thought of my being here? Six months to-day I have been in prison. How much better it was for me when I feared God and thought of pleasing him more than man! Although innocent of the dreadful crime with which I am charged, I am a great sinner and I have lived in wickedness and sin. Though I could deceive the world, I could not deceive the Almighty. May he be more merciful to me than man is my earnest prayer. During my imprisonment I have received many letters and seen many friends, one lady from Boston has visited me, and written to me since my condemnation, but I got a lady to answer it for me. I felt that I would answer this to you myself, and I daresay it is the last letter I shall write; at least I think so. I am in ill health, and cannot bear much. I do not receive visits from anyone now. I have this morning seen my solicitor; he is a very kind gentleman; I have received great kindness from him and his wife. I felt the interview very painfully this morning. I have received a letter from a gentleman in Lincoln, wishing for an interview, which I declined. I cannot see anyone excepting the religious ladies who visit the prison. My time upon earth is very short. I shall be executed on the morning of the

20th instant, at eight o'clock in the morning, I suppose. May God in his mercy receive my soul! Jesus is a present help in the time of trouble: on him I cast my burden. It matters little how the body dies; may I be found right before the judgment seat of God. I care not what man thinks of me; it avails nothing now to me. My dear relations—all of you—I take it as a great kindness you sending me this letter. You once thought much of me. This letter has cost me many tears. I have often thought of you all. And now, dear friends, I give you my dying love. Farewell. From your unfortunate relative,  
CATHERINE WILSON.

**ENGLISH CIVILIZATION.**

A correspondent of the *Star* writes as follows:—"It was only yesterday that I had to appeal to the police authorities at Spital-square, Bishopsgate, for the protection of a community of nuns who occupy as a temporary convent a dilapidated old building, 2 Osborne-place, Spitalfields. Their windows are being continually smashed, and their lives endangered by having brick-bats and large stones thrown through them. About twelve months ago they had to appeal to the Home Office for protection. In passing from their convent to the church they were hooted at, pelted, the cloths torn off them, and other acts of indecency perpetrated on them which I cannot mention in the columns of a newspaper. They were then obliged to be escorted to and from the church by a policeman by order of the Commissioner of Police. But they could not always calculate on the attendance of a policeman, and were obliged to relinquish going to church; and had a small room fitted up for a chapel, which will hold only eight persons. And what is the crime which these poor ladies have been guilty of? Simply this, they are Catholics who have devoted their lives, fortunes, and all worldly enjoyments to serve their Lord and Master, by teaching the poor and wretched children of the working and labouring population of the East-end of London the precepts of religion and morality, and fit them to become good and useful members of society. They have at present in four schools upwards of five hundred of these poor girls under their charge."

**THE BIRKENHEAD RIOTS.**

The Rev. Mr. Brundett, M.A., Cambridge, President of St. Werburg, Birkenhead, has written to the *Times* in reply to the numerous accusations brought against him. He especially defends himself from having incited the Irish Roman Catholic mob to smash the windows of a church and to attack the police.

Father Brundett in addition says:—"Dr. Butler gave his lecture on Rome and Popery last night. The Liverpool daily papers of to-day (24th inst.) state that a large party of Orangemen from Liverpool (about 500) 'did their best to provoke a collision by firing pistols constantly and calling out 'Where are the Birkenhead rioters now?' and calling for cheers for the Birkenhead police and Garibaldi, and loud groans for the Pope. Every man in this Orange mob carried a weapon of some sort or another.' "On passing the Catholic chapel groans were given for the Pope, and several firearms were exploded." "In addition to this band of Orangemen, hundreds of young men, evidently of the more respectable classes, thronged the footways with bludgeons in hand, ready to second any efforts which might be made to thrash the Irishmen. We are glad to say that a wise discretion was exercised by those parties keeping out of sight so to render a collision impossible."

Who were the aggressors last night? And why were none of these riotous miscreants apprehended? Was it because they cheered the police?

One extract more. When these "supporters of law and good order," as Dr. Blakeney had just called them, got to the ferry-boat, "a stalwart policeman went up to a body of the men, and, accosting them in a friendly spirit, congratulated them upon the way they had conducted themselves." What next?

**BISHOP COLENZO ON THE PENTATEUCH.**

In our "Notes and Topics" last week we briefly alluded to a report that a work upon the Pentateuch, by Bishop Colenso, was about to be published. It seems evident that the publication of this work will necessitate ecclesiastical proceedings against Bishop Colenso, unless it be preceded or accompanied by his formal resignation of his office. We should expect to meet with considerable difficulties in bringing any offending bishop to trial, conviction, and sentence, even though the offence were committed by a bishop in the United Kingdom; and we fear the difficulty may be still greater with regard to a colonial bishop.

It is time, however, that we gave the extract referred to from the Bishop of Natal's introduction. It appears that a native (a Zulu) who had been reading the Divine record of the Deluge, looked up and asked:—

"Is all that true? Do you really believe that all this happened thus; that all the beasts, and birds, and creeping things upon the earth, large and small, from hot countries and cold, came thus by pairs, and entered into the ark with Noah? And did Noah gather food for them all, for the beasts and birds of prey as well as for the rest?"

Upon this Bishop Colenso observes:—"I felt that I dared not, as a servant of the God of truth, urge my brother man to believe that which I do not myself believe, which I knew to be untrue as a matter-of-fact historical narrative."

And he arrives at the following conclusion, which contains the essence of his offence, and seems quite sufficient of itself to justify and demand proceedings against him:—

"Our examination has forced on us the conviction, by reason of the utter impossibilities and absurdities contained in it, that the whole story of the 'Exodus' is a fiction, and that, consequently, no such 'groups of laws' were ever laid down in the wilderness as the story describes. And if the last four books of the Pentateuch must be pronounced to be fictitious, it will hardly be contended that the 'Book of Genesis' can be any other than in the main fictitious also."

—*English Churchman*.

**GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

On Sunday week the members of the Young Men's Societies held their annual Conference in St. Chad's large school, Manchester. Most of the Deputies to the Conference arrived in Manchester on Saturday night. Early on Sunday morning the Societies of Manchester proceeded to St. John's Cathedral to Mass. The Bishop of Chester officiated. It was a glorious sight to behold so large a body of men assembled in the church, to consecrate the deliberations of the day by performance of the highest act of Christian worship—to see them by hundreds receiving the Bread of Life at the hands of the Venerable Bishop and assistant Priests, the Rev. W. J. Sheehan and the Rev. R. Brindle.

After Mass the Deputies went to the Clarence Hotel, to breakfast with the President-General. The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salford presided.

After the opening prayers, usually recited at the meetings of the society, had been offered—

The Lord Bishop of Salford rose amidst cheers and said—That before the commencement of the proceedings he wished to make a few remarks expressive of the interest which he had taken for some time past in the Young Men's Societies. (Applause.) The society had his entire approval, and in future would have his cordial support. (Cheers.) It had now received the sanction of the Pope, who had granted it especial indulgences as a mark of his favour. (Applause.) Its objects, as defined by the rules, were the advancement of our holy religion and the extension of charity and brotherly love amongst its members. What nobler motives could actuate the heart of man? The scene which they had witnessed that day at St. John's Cathedral of some hundreds of men approaching Holy Communion would have an impression upon the minds of the beholders not easily to be effaced. The effect would not stop there, but would spread a religious and moral influence outside the society itself. (Applause.) It was important that they should engage the attention of all classes, for if education is to be of any value to a nation it must be based upon religion, or enormous evils will ensue. In the diocese of Salford, the schools, under the teaching of Religions, were beyond all praise, for by their labours were they drawing others, to the true faith. (Loud Applause.) Many were now seeking the truth by their example and influence, and whether England would become Catholic again God alone knoweth; but by the power of religious teaching, churches and convents were being erected in places where the name of Catholic had scarcely ever been heard. (Cheers.) There was one rule of the Society tended materially to its success, namely, obedience to the authority of the Church; but those societies which depart from this principle, and are bound together by secret oaths, are condemned by it. You yield that obedience, you listen to the Oracles of God, but those who do not are practically unbelievers. His Lordship exhorted them to adhere with fidelity to the rules of the Society, which were so well adapted to secure stability; if they did not, they would soon fall away and be forgotten. He hoped, in conclusion, that the Society would prosper, and that their President-General would live long to preside over them. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. O'Brien then delivered his address, at the conclusion of which

The Bishop said he was quite sure he spoke the sentiments of all present in saying how much they were edified by the beautiful and eloquent address of Dr. O'Brien, and on their behalf he would return him thanks. (Applause.) His Lordship then retired, and Dr. O'Brien took the chair, when the actual business of the Conference commenced.

Mr. Daly read the report, which, as well as the particular reports from each society, show that there has not been that increase in number which might have been expected; owing, it was subsequently intimated by the founder, to the non-establishment of guilds in the society, which were an important feature in the constitution. The number of communicants during the past year was highly satisfactory, and the libraries were as efficient as the fund of the respective societies would allow. Educational classes had also been established and in many places provident and funeral funds had been created. The societies in Liverpool were much in advance of any in England, both in number of members and benefit clubs, which had at command a large income. It was reported that building clubs had been formed (open to non-members) and that as much as £20,000 had been invested, paying a dividend of eight per cent. to the shareholders and five per cent. to the reserve fund.

Dr. O'Brien said, that before they considered the question of establishing perambulating libraries, he desired to call attention to the circumstance of giving relief to members from the general fund. He thought they must see that this plan would be most injurious to the interest of the society which adopted the plan, and would lead to great disputation and misappropriation of the money. As a rule no relief should be given except from the fund set apart for that purpose, to which every member was entitled who subscribed to that particular branch of the society. He next desired to refer to the question of schools. It was important that attention should be paid to the attendance at them; non-attendance in this respect showed an absence of earnestness in the cause of education. If they would effect a thorough reformation in the rising generation, there must be a constant culture of the mind, which can be effected through the evening school. No effort should be omitted to drive the uneducated to the knee of the schoolmaster. He strongly recommended that all should give up the habit of drinking and smoking, and apply the money to the establishment of schools.

**AFFILIATED READING ROOMS.**  
Dr. O'Brien recommended that central libraries should be established, under the management of the General Council, from which books could be lent to districts where there were not funds for the purchase of them.

**LECTURES, AMUSEMENTS, &c.**  
Dr. O'Brien looked upon athletic exercises as highly beneficial to health, and would recommend their adoption. He suggested for a supply of a better class of lectures, that some gentleman should be engaged to take a round of the Societies, and that each contribute to expenses incurred; 100l. would obtain a competent person, and, if properly managed, even a profit might be made.

Mr. Rankin called attention to the evil of introducing at social meeting songs which more or less throw ridicule upon religion and the patriotism of Irishmen.

An amusing debate then ensued on deciding the place for the next meeting of the Conference, which ended in the selection of Birmingham for the next important meeting.—*Tablet.*

**THE IRISH IN ENGLAND.**

I need not say how truly needful and how highly valuable this mission is for preserving and improving our Irish Catholics in England. Many and many a trial they have to undergo—trials from perverseness of others, and very often from the very goodness of their own kind hearts. They no longer breathe the atmosphere where the traditions of St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and St. Columkille form the heart and opinion of the masses. They are now under the influence of new associates, or old associates who may be sadly changed. When at home, the Sunday instruction was preserved in the household, or supplemented by the acknowledged rule of religious views which grew up and around one from childhood. We had it everywhere. The beggar whom we met upon the wayside, and the young singing their convent song as they came home from school, were around our hearts the magic of Christian devotion. The old mother's long prayers and the poor father's frequent advices, and the wonder and horror of all at a blasphemy or impiety hedged us round with defences "which treason durst not enter." The very churchyards and broken arches of the old abbey ruins were the sermons of the dead to us, and flung the solemn light of ages on the teachings of the living—we were in the circle of moral strength, and we moved by power infinitely greater than our own. In England all these influences are nearly lost, and morality often has little chance of life among the assaults of everyday free thinking, or free acting, in workshop, mill, or railway. Alas, we sometimes lose everything. We fall into the hands of men who, having been ruined themselves by vice, abuse our good fellowship and our simplicity, and we are finally lost to the Church, the country, and to Heaven. (Hear, hear.) Brothers! will you not work to unite, change, and save these noble

natures? (Hear, hear.) Will you not strive to bring them to our Guilds, our Schools, our Libraries, our Communions—to make them one with us? (Hear, hear.) Will you not use every power of prayer and persuasion to win, associate, and confirm these men so numerous and so chivalrous, that they may increase so enormously the sum of the hopes of Catholicity in the whole world, by widening and strengthening the only power that seems equal to the mission of saving them—(cheers)—the Young Men's Society.

Well, then, brothers, we know, if I mistake not, we know what our "union" means. (Hear, hear.) We know it in its results to mean self-respect, self-reliance, temperance, industry, religion, Christian manhood developed. (Cheers.) We know it to mean felicity for the individual in its growth—happy homes, happy families growing in the peace and sanctity of faith. (Cheers.) We know it to mean—in its perfection, we know it to mean *Power—a Power* that even now strives to twine its infant arms round the very globe, and take all humanity in its embrace. (Cheers.) We know union to mean all we desire—to secure all we can hope—to insure all we can demand—to crown all we can possess with an aureole of glory. We know it to be our guard—our strength—our champion—our life, intellect, and honour—such is "union." Union is the honour of the man—the power of the people. (Cheers.) Let us work for it then. (Hear, hear.) When asked why so anxious about the guild meeting, answer, 'tis my part of the work for "union," of raising a race and making a people. When asked why pay your penny or your pound to your warden? say a penny or a pound is a small thing for banding, and keeping and preserving yourself and a hundred thousand men. (Hear, hear.) When asked why you bind yourself to rules and march under banners in the Young Men's Society? answer—if faith be with blood, and life be a poor offering on the altar of one's country, I surely ought to submit to rule and regulation when God and my country, I think, demand the offering. (Loud cheers.) Yes, brothers, let us teach our various societies to forget and remember, as the case may be, small things in the presence of great interests—in the presence of union. Even when things may not go on well in guild or in council, never let a single view stand in the way of a general movement. If an individual be wrong—president, vice-president, or spiritual director—let us never dream of visiting such a thing upon our society, and striking at union. (Hear, hear.) If an individual should be foolish or offensive, no matter who he may be; he is not the society. Before that, before Union, let every small feeling be subdued, and no personal interest be heard—for the society is God and Catholic Union. (Cheers.) Are those high principles of action, what are called transcendental views? No; they are at the very foundation of social strength and social progress, and until they be practically learned and habitually employed, no nation or people ever had strength, hope, or dignity. (Cheers.)—*From Dr. O'Brien's Address, read at the late Conference of Young Men's Societies in Great Britain.*

**Scotland.**

**DUMFRIES.**

**PRESENTATION OF A PURSE AND SOVEREIGNS TO THE REV. JOHN J. GALVIN, BY THE CATHOLICS OF DUMFRIES.**

Reverend and Dear Sir,—We, the Catholics of Dumfries, have recently witnessed, with sorrow, your sudden and unexpected removal from amongst us. The time you have spent in our midst has indeed been short; but the works you have accomplished have been many and abiding. You have devoted your time and energies whilst here to the cultivation of this portion of your Master's vineyard. True it is, that blessings are most keenly felt when they cease. It is the poor and indigent, whom you so punctually assisted and comforted; it is the sick and suffering, whom you visited and consoled; it is the "little ones of the Lord," for whose religious instruction you laboured so unceasingly, and who mention your name with such love and veneration; it is, reverend and dear sir, these blessings, these acts, not our words, that adequately speak your praise. You have, with firmness, raised the tepid and negligent to the performance of their duties; and you have laboured with success to promote the devotion of the Living Rosary among the congregation. In fine, you have bequeathed to us all a rich legacy in the remembrance of your own goodness and virtues.

These few expressions of our esteem for you, and our gratitude for your labours we trust you will weigh according to the dispositions and feelings of those who write them, and who would wish that their means enabled them to present you with something more valuable for the inestimable services they have received from you.

Be assured, reverend and dear sir, that the memory of your labours in Dumfries shall long be remembered by us; and we fondly hope, in return, that we may not be forgotten by you when offering at the altar the Spotless Lamb who was slain for us all.

20th October, 1862.

**COATBRIDGE.**

**THE TRACT AND BOOK HAWKING DODGE.**

(Contributed by a Protestant.)

We have just had one of these exhibitions called tract society meetings, which happen now and again over the country, for the delectation of such of the natives as rejoice in this fanciful and very questionable mode of intellectual training.

This meeting, as stated by the rev. chairman, took place under rather disadvantageous circumstances, as the president, who ought to have occupied the chair, had lately broken his nose while performing a somersault over the ears of his riding horse; providence, however, he said, had prevented the injury from being so severe but that he might have attended, but still there was something like cross purposes in the dispensation, for the weather was too severe for a broken nose to be exposed in. But be that as it may, it was still a feather in their cap that the president had been so miraculously preserved as to be allowed to escape with a broken nose, and he hoped that the same gentleman would long be spared, even after the untoward accident, to assist in facilitating the distribution of tracts in this what we may denominate one of the dark and benighted corners of our beloved land, and where, indeed with the exception of tracts and the "Gospel Trumpet" of honest Peter Drummond, we have little other light, if we only except the sun and moon and some three score blast furnaces.

We are far, however, from understanding the balance sheet

they give us, arising, as we suspect, from this spiritual and intellectual darkness in which we are so unhappily enveloped. For last year they held over a balance of £69 5s 1d, and the balance held over this year is £68 0s 9d. Now, if bank interest is not preferable to the priceless benefits derived from the distribution of tracts, why was not the whole sum in each year expended upon tracts, and all these tracts distributed and sent abroad to do the great work of their destination? It is quite clear the interest must have been preferred, whether preferable or not, and we suspect that the one in trust will be chargeable with the difference between the interest of 68l. 0s 1d, at 2½ per cent. bank interest and the value of the souls which might have been saved by applying the sum to its legitimate purpose. So much for the tract dodge.

Then the subject of what is, through Frenchification called colportage, but which, in plain English, simply means book hawking, was raised shoulder-high, and paraded through the meeting with great *eclat*, and those worthies who follow this, anything but commendable calling, no doubt grew an inch taller in their own imaginations when it was trumpeted forth how much space they occupied in the religious world. In my humble opinion it would have been more honest in regard to them to warn people to see that in purchasing books from them they are not overreached to a great extent, which they too often are, for why should poor people buy from such harpies, when they can be so much more cheaply supplied by the regular trade.

**THE OPENING OF THE BOTANICAL GARDENS ON SUNDAY.**

We are requested to publish the following document:—  
At a meeting of the committee of the working men and others residing in Edinburgh, who prepared and promoted the petition lately submitted to the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury for the opening of the Royal Botanic Gardens on Sunday afternoons, held in Buchanan's Hotel, High Street, Edinburgh, on 25th October, 1862—Mr. A. Reid in the chair—on the motion of Mr. J. Patterson, seconded by Mr. William Henderson, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That we have read with surprise in a published memorial presented on the 22d current to the Lord Advocate, by 108 ministers of the Gospel of various denominations in Edinburgh and Leith, the statement that the proposal contained in the said petition is, "The first step in an avowed attempt to convert our Scottish Sabbaths into days of work and amusement, as on the Continent of Europe."

2. That this statement is utterly unfounded, our sole purpose being to procure admission to the Gardens on the day when we and others, who are busily occupied during the rest of the week, have leisure to enjoy the advantages afforded by this public institution; and none of us having at any time entertained or avowed a desire to convert our weekly day of rest and refreshment (which, as working men, we dearly prize, and will ever defend to the utmost of our ability) into a day of any kind of work or amusement, except works of necessity or mercy, and such rational recreation during a convenient portion of the day as is conducive to, or, at least, consistent with, our physical, moral, intellectual, and religious improvement, and has received the sanction of many wise and good men in the Christian Church.

3. That the employment, to some extent, of a few for the benefit of the many on the Lord's Day is unavoidable, and everywhere receives the countenance of ministers of the Gospel as well as the laity; and that while we, as labouring men ourselves, as sympathising with our working brethren, are anxious that such employment should be restricted within the narrowest reasonable limits, we see no great or peculiar hardship to any one who may be required to take a part in the comparatively light and easy duty of watching the Gardens for a few hours on Sunday afternoons. With respect to such of the gardeners as may think it sinful so to act, we undertake to furnish, if necessary, from among ourselves and our 14,000 fellow-petitioners, a sufficient number of trustworthy persons to act satisfactorily and gratuitously as watchmen in their stead.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be respectfully transmitted to the Lord Advocate, in order that his Lordship, and, through him, the Lord's of her Majesty's Treasury, may be made aware of the inaccuracy of the information laid before him by the 108 ministers of Edinburgh and Leith.

ALEX. STEWART, Secy.

**SABBATARIAN MORALITY.**

(To the Editor of the Scotsman.)

October 25, 1862.

Sir,—A curious method of obtaining signatures against the opening of the Botanical Gardens on Sunday, came under my notice last night. I refused to sign the petition when asked at my place of business. But a lady called at my house, and got the servant to sign her master's name and the names of the other male members of the family. Encouraged by this success, she called again and got the same girl to sign her mistress's name and the names of the female members of the family, and the good-hearted girl adds that she put down as many names as she could remember at the time.

No doubt that the good old lady thought that the end justifies the means. But if this is the settled opinion of our moral guides, it would save a world of trouble to portion out the Edinburgh Directory among themselves.—I am, &c., W.

**ARGENTINE V. SILVER.**—Mr. Benson, of Cornhill, has sent us a specimen of the material which he calls 'Argentine,' and which is extensively manufactured by him as a substitute for silver. The invention is not a very new one; but as it is for the first time brought under our notice we can have no hesitation in saying that the imitation is admirable, and if experience proves it to be but one-half as durable as represented, it must commend itself for its cheapness, as well as for its similarity to the more precious metal. It is stated that the duty payable on a silver service of spoons and forks would amount to as much as the whole cost of a similar service in "Argentine."—*Morning Star*, March 7, 1861. J. W. Benson, Prize Medalist, No. 6605, International Exhibition, 1862, has just published a most elaborate and complete Catalogue of his manufactures, both in Argentine and Silver Plate. It consists of 130 pp. Imperial 8vo., and includes a full and carefully arranged price list, and upwards of 300 engravings of articles of various kinds. It will be sent post free by enclosing six stamps to J. W. Benson, 46 and 47 Cornhill, London, E.C.

**THE EMPEROR CROSS-EXAMINED.**—Walking the other day on the beach at Biarritz, His Majesty happened to meet an intelligent-looking boy, about eight or nine years old, who took off his hat as he passed. The Emperor courteously returned the salute, and said, "Are you English?" "No," answered the boy very quickly, and drawing himself up, "I'm American." "Oh, American, are you? Well, tell me, which are you for, North or South?" Well, father's for the North, I believe, but I am certainly for the South. For which of them are you, sir?" The Emperor stroked his moustache, smiled, hesitated a little, and then said, "I am for both." "For both, are you? Well, that's not so easy, and it will please nobody." His Majesty let the conversation drop, and walked on.

**FAIR TRIAL AND RELIEF FUND,  
FOR THE ALLEGED BIRKENHEAD RIOTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.**

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the above Fund solicit the aid of all Irishmen and Catholics. They believe the majority, if not all, of the prisoners to be innocent, and hope in a few days to give a full contraction to the exaggerated statements and lies that have been so freely circulated.

The Editor of *The Universal News* has kindly consented to receive any Amounts subscribed for the above Fund.

JAS. O'NEILL, Hon. Sec. pro tem.

Birkenhead, Oct. 28th, 1862.

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**SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.**

**GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT IN THE CITY HALL.**

THE ANNUAL CONCERT for the aid of the poor assisted by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, will be held in the City Hall, Glasgow.

On TUESDAY EVENING, 4th Nov.

By the kind permission of Colonel Farrington and Officers,  
THE SPLENDID BAND (about 40 Performers) of the 29th REGT. has been engaged.

The following are the artistes.

MADDEE VANERI, from Paris;

MR. STEMBRIDGE RAY, Tenor;

MR. W. G. ROSS, Comic;

Messrs. PALMYRE & DONALDSON, Negro;

MR. M. T. COLGAN, Pianist;

Who has kindly given his services gratis.

Tickets—1s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. Can be obtained from the Members of the Society.

Doors open at Seven to commence at Eight.

1s. 6d. Ticket holders enter by South Albion Street.

**TO THE IRISHMEN OF GLASGOW AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD.**

THE Committee appointed at the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, 23d October, to collect subscriptions, in favour of the "Irishman Indemnity Fund," will be held at the BELL HOTEL, on SUNDAY (To-morrow) EVENING, 2d November, from 8 to 10 o'clock, to receive the contributions of those who would assist in preserving the only national journal now left to the Irish metropolis.

HENRY MURPHY, Chairman.

PATK. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

JOHN M'GAIRY, Secretary.

N.B.—Irishmen in Airdrie, Coarbridge, Greenock, Paisley, Johnstone, and other adjacent towns, are requested to communicate with the Committee, with a view of extending the "Indemnity Fund" to their various localities.

Letters addressed to the Secretary, at the Bell Hotel, Trongate, will be immediately attended to.

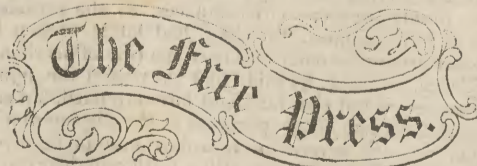
**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

P. R. BATHVILLE.—You mistake us if you suppose we are at all inclined to the hypercritical; but the lines you send are really not poetry. You would think us unkind were we to subject them to analysis in order to prove this.

ENQUIRER.—It is not true that the proprietor of the *Glasgow Gazette* has brought an action of damages against the Home Secretary for spoiling his contemplated little halfpenny speculation in the execution this day of Mrs. M'Lachlan.

**TO OUR COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.**

THE change of our covers last Saturday from white to yellow, at which some of our country subscribers seem to have taken offence, was simply intended as a general reminder that the quarterly subscriptions are now due. The yellow cover was sent to all alike, it being quite impossible when making up the papers for the post to draw any distinction between those who have paid up in advance and those who are still in arrear. The same cover is used to-day also, and will in future be regularly substituted for the white for two consecutive weeks at the end of each quarter. By this arrangement those who are remiss in forwarding their subscriptions will be deprived of the plea usually urged, that they forget when the quarter expires, or do not know how they stand on our books. For, as we have already observed, by sending a quarter's subscription with the change of cover, they will receive accurate information on that head. And as we do not intend again reverting to this subject till next quarter, it may be as well to mention here that the books are at present being carefully revised, and what may be termed a *black list* is being drawn up, consisting of the names of those who have paid no money for the last two years. The paper will continue to be supplied to these parties for the current quarter, expiring on January the 17th, 1863, after which date all those will be struck off the books who shall have shown no signs of repentance, or desire to mend their ways, by at least remitting the amount of last quarter's subscription. They may as well understand at once that we are not dependent on the questionable support they have hitherto been giving to the paper, and shall in fact be considerably the gainers by dispensing with it in future. The money thus saved we shall have great pleasure in devoting to the further improvement of the paper for the exclusive use of all honest subscribers and bona fide supporters.



GLASGOW, SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1862.

**GAVAZZI'S NEW GOSPEL.**

SIGNOR GAVAZZI, to adopt his new title, has been starrng it in these northern regions of late. Astronomers tell us that there are stars of many kinds, and of various magnitudes; stars which sparkle, and stars which shine with

steady tranquil radiance; and, again, stars which shed a baleful light over the skies, and stars which are lost in the lurid confusion of the meteoric flash; while a higher authority still speaks of "wandering stars, to whom the storm of darkness is reserved for ever." It would not be unwise for the British public to make their observations and take the bearings, and assign the exact character and position of this new luminary which has appeared in their firmament before they suffer themselves to be lured along the path which his light points out to them. Experience, it might be supposed, would teach them wisdom and prudence in this matter. Other luminaries have from time to time flitted across the northern heavens—the Achilles, the De Camins, and *id genus omne*, and they have successively disappeared in worse than Egyptian gloom.

Signor Gavazzi has at heart the evangelisation of Italy. Evangelisation is a long word, and a high-sounding word, but it is a very plastic word too. It meant one thing in the mouth of Knox, and another in that of John Fox, as no doubt it means one thing in the present day in the mouth of Dr. Guthrie and another in that of Bishop Colenso or Dr. Rowland Williams. Now, what does it mean precisely in the dictionary of Signor Gavazzi? This is not so plain, as far as its positive meaning is concerned; but what the word does not mean in his sense is tolerably clear. It is not that phase of Christianity which prevails in Scotland. It is not Protestantism. Gavazzi has himself avowed it in one of the recent meetings of his admirers in this city, and he has reason for the avowal, for he well knows that the force of Protestant propagandism is extinct; that its vital energy as a generating principle is exhausted. He knows this especially to be true with respect to that fair land which is at present the centre of the world's regards. Italy may be devastated, and probably will be, to an extent terrible to anticipate by the spirit of indifference to all religious principle, whether dogmatic or moral; but Protestant, except so far as Indifferentism is included under that designation, she will never be. Even in revolutionised Italy, on Gavazzi's own showing, the preaching of his version of the Gospel is by no means acceptable to the population; nor, it would seem, are the efforts of evangelisers from this country more successful. He complains that he is shut out from all the rooms in his own country which are adapted for public meeting. While he states with reference to the operations of foreign agents, that they are a positive obstacle to the progress of the Gospel which he himself preaches. It is unfortunate for the new evangelisation of Italy that not only does poor Signor Gavazzi meet with the ordinary fate of a prophet in his own country, but even the British prophets who resort there to assist him in his disinterested labours meet with no better reception. May there not be more in this than meets the eye? May it not be, we would suggest to thinking men, that Gavazzi is better known in Italy than here; that he is not regarded as a fitting instrument for upholding any cause, much less a cause which associates itself, though it be only in name, with the truth of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Even in this country they are suspicious that all is not right. The more respectable of the clergy and laity keep aloof from him, and the reports of Gavazzi meetings are gradually becoming more and more attenuated in the columns of our daily journals. Scottish prejudice against the Church is not easily vanquished, but in the long run Scottish prudence and common sense will carry the day, and will refuse to believe in the elevated views of a man who can find no better argument to induce them to join in what they suppose to be the mighty work of the regeneration of a people, than the profits which would accrue from the Christian speculation of building city halls all over Italy, for the special use of Gavazzi himself, and his Italian evangelisers, to the exclusion of all foreign agents.

Gavazzi's new Gospel then, is not Protestantism, but it is something which he distinguishes from Protestantism and calls Christianity. But what he includes under that name it is not easy to discover, at least from the latest reports of his harangues. Perhaps some light may be thrown upon the subject by a letter and copy of a catechism published a day or two ago, in the *Morning Herald*, and professing to contain the Garibaldian doctrine—a production so vile and blasphemous that we should defile our pages by anything beyond a bare reference to it. As to whether his teaching in any or all points coincides with the doctrines of this miserable document, Gavazzi does not inform us. He practises a prudent reticence on every point except one, and that is of a substantial character. £120 a year for three years, to be expended on Italian evangelisers, is apparently an essential part of his practical religious system; He has heard of the two millions sterling which are spent annually in futile efforts to convert the heathen by the people of this land, and he does not see why £120 a piece to four Italian evangelists should be considered as a misappropriation of a minute fraction of this vast sum. And we do not see that he is wrong; for certainly it could be almost as well applied in one case as the other.

We feel that we owe an apology to our fellow Catholics for obtruding the name of this miserable man so prominently on their notice, for they feel with us, that regarded in himself, he is beneath it, though not beyond their pity. He is best classed with that small band of religious agitators who infect the purlieus of this city, and whose every effort is bent upon infusing rancour and the desolating spirit of controversy into the most solemn and awful questions that concern the destinies of man. We believe him to be still

more an object of commiseration than these; for perhaps more than they, he is conscious of having sold himself to the work in which he is engaged—a work which he is carrying out against his own convictions, and against his conscience, seared with a red-hot iron though that may be.

**HOW FAR WAS MRS. M'LACHLAN GUILTY OF ANY CRIME?**

In our last publication we informed our readers that the inquiry into the trial connected with the Sandyford murder, entrusted to Mr. Young as Commissioner, had been brought to a close on the preceding Monday. The final result of this inquiry we expected that we should have been able to lay before them to-day. In this, we say, we have been disappointed. We are able, however, to say that its result has been so far satisfactory, in that it has placed the life of the unfortunate prisoner out of danger.

At eleven o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, 28th October, the Lord Provost received from Sir George Gréy a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

Whitehall, 28th October, 1862.  
My Lord,—I am to signify to you the Queen's commands, that the execution of the sentence of death passed upon Jessie McIntosh or M'Lachlan, now in Glasgow Jail, be respited until further signification of her Majesty's pleasure.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your lordship's obedient servant,  
G. GREY.

Immediately on receipt of this the Lord Provost proceeded to the North Prison, where he arrived about midnight. Mrs. M'Lachlan had been in bed for an hour, and was asleep. The Provost, however, entered her cell, and communicated the intelligence to her; adding, that, while on his last visit to her he had only been able to inform her that a temporary respite had been obtained, it was now his happy duty to inform her that he had received intimation from the Home Secretary that the sentence that had been passed upon her was not to be carried out. Mrs. M'Lachlan is said to have been deeply affected, and to have returned to the Lord Provost her most earnest thanks for the trouble he had taken on her account. It may not be out of place for us to add, that the gratitude expressed by her to Provost Clouston will find an echo in the breasts of thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow-citizens. Coming, as Sir George Gréy's communication did, at such a late hour of the night, he could scarcely have been charged with neglect of duty even had he allowed Mrs. M'Lachlan to remain in ignorance of it till next morning. He rejected, however, all considerations of ease, and without a moment's delay hurried to deliver his message, in a way which does infinite honour to his humanity; and, we are sorry to have to add, forms a sad contrast to what we have heard of the rude and supercilious behaviour of the Fiscals to those who, connected with Mrs. M'Lachlan, have found it necessary to call upon them.

From the nature of the evidence which we reported in our last paper as having been laid before the Commissioner, our readers would, we daresay, be quite prepared to receive the above announcement. Much anxiety, however, must still exist as to the fate in reserve for the unfortunate prisoner. On this we cannot speak, but we entertain the most favourable hopes; and we can hardly doubt that, tried as she is now being by able and disinterested men, her innocence will be recognised, and a free acquittal will be the consequence.

Her fate has been a sad one. She has been placed in circumstances which bore most suspiciously against her; but her very remarkable statement has explained every thing which seemed to criminate her. Not one solitary fact has turned up which is not perfectly consistent with it; and a multiplicity of circumstances, unknown at the date of the trial—and which, indeed, even if known, would apart from statement, have been unimportant—have unexpectedly and most providentially come to light, all tending to establish its truth to the satisfaction of every reasonable man.

We believe that there are not many who now profess to think that Mrs. M'Lachlan murdered her friend Jessie M'Pherson; but there are still a few who maintain that she has been guilty of theft. To us it appears that this is a most unfounded charge. Let it be remembered that she had lived two years in the house in which the robbery is said to have been committed. She must, during that time, have been quite familiar with the whole domestic arrangements of Mr. Fleming's family, and must have been quite aware of the quantity of plate in the house, as well as the places where it was kept, and what of it was solid silver, and what only imitation. But it will be answered—she left the house four years previous to the date in question, and had forgotten what she knew before, while changes may have been made in the place where the plate was stored; and to this we reply that there is no room for supposing that she had forgotten anything of the kind, and that as a regular visitor to the house—which she appears to have been since her marriage—she may reasonably be presumed to have been kept fully informed on all these points, and most assuredly would have been most fully informed had she ever contemplated the stealing of it, so that had she been disposed to commit theft, it is in the highest degree improbable that she would have stolen a few paltry articles, for the most part merely plated, when she had in her power to carry off valuable articles of solid silver. Our readers have already been made aware that the opening of the sideboard, from the drawer of which the articles said to have been stolen were removed, contained a valuable solid silver tea service; that there was a solid silver sugar

bowl in the open parlour press; and that various other articles of solid silver were scattered through the house, in places with which Mrs. M'Lachlan must have been quite familiar. These all remain untouched, and with a modesty utterly irreconcilable with the character of an ordinary thief—i.e., of a party surreptitiously removing another's goods for the sake of plunder, the theft is confined to a few of the least valuable articles which the sideboard contained. But though the proceeding in question is utterly inconsistent with the idea of its being the work of an ordinary thief, it is not only perfectly consistent with the idea of a "make believe" theft, committed for the mere purpose of making it appear that a robbery had taken place, but, as we have already shown, it forms an exact counterpart of at least one notable transaction in which old Fleming was the chief actor. He is evidently an economical old man, as well as a knowing one, and we may rest assured that when he made the selection of the articles to be "stolen," there was a fierce struggle in his mind between the conflicting principles of cautiousness and acquisitiveness. A man of his cunning could not fail to see how improbable it was that a housebreaker would carry off a plated saucepan and a parcel of plated spoons and forks, with a few silver spoons, worth, altogether, not more than 8s., when it was in his power to carry off articles possessing four times the value without greater bulk; and if his doings at Kilsyth happened to come across his memory, the thought would doubtless suggest itself, "should this fact be brought before the eye of some man of intelligence who knows or has heard of my former tricks, won't he be very likely to suspect that I have had a hand in the robbery, and to come to the conclusion that there has been no robbery at all, and that the missing articles have been selected, as those at Kilsyth were, by my hand, and to serve my ends?" We daresay these thoughts passed through his mind; but they were met by other thoughts, and these were—"Why should I give any more than is absolutely necessary to make it appear that a robbery has been committed? The people who come to inquire into the murder and robbery won't be so acute as I am. [How correctly the 'artless old man' reasoned!] I would at once see through the thing; but everybody is not so sharp as I am; and, besides, there is such a thing as having 'friends at court,' my son is liberal with his claret, and it is quite possible that those by whom the investigation may be conducted may be of the number of those who have drunk of it, in which case it may reasonably be expected that they will not be quite so sharp sighted as otherwise they might have been." The last named considerations were those which carried the day; and the old man reasoned well. So long as the inquiry rested with the Sheriff and Fiscals he ran no risk of having his blunder exposed; but when the loud voice of public indignation caused it to be taken from them and to be placed in Mr. Young's hands, a different fate awaited it. The Sheriff and Fiscal could not see that it was a matter of any importance, and so preserved inviolable secrecy regarding it. But Mr. Young had a keener perception, and he doubtless saw that it was a point of incalculable importance in the case, and that it afforded very strong evidence of the truth of Mrs. M'Lachlan's statements that the articles in question were not stolen by her, but were selected from the sideboard by old Fleming and given to her by him.

Under these circumstances it appears to us as clear as noon day that Mrs. M'Lachlan was guilty of no theft, and that if any theft was committed, James Fleming was the robber.

Well, then, we think we hear some one say, if Mrs. M'Lachlan was not guilty of theft, she was, at all events, guilty of reset of theft. This we also deny. The individual who receives stolen goods is not necessarily guilty of reset. To make him so, it is necessary not only that the goods be stolen, but that he shall be in the knowledge that they are so. In the present case neither of these facts was known. Assuming, what we think few will now be disposed to question, that old Fleming gave her the articles, was he a thief? were the articles stolen by him? We confess that we do not feel warranted in answering the question in the affirmative. Our impression certainly is that they were his son's property and not his. But in this we may be quite wrong, and of this at least we feel quite sure that Mrs. M'Lachlan did not know that they were not his, and that the idea of his giving away what he had not a right to give, never once occurred to her mind.

But it may be said, she must have known that he had no right to give her Jessie M'Pherson's dresses. We think it very possible that she may have suspected this, and we think it not only very probable, but a positive truth, that if she had been left to the freedom of her own will, not one of the dresses, except the one she had put on to hide the blood with which he had deluged her, would have been carried off by her. But she was too anxious to escape with her life to offer vain remonstrances to any conditions that he saw fit to impose. He regarded her only as the scapegoat by whose sacrifice he calculated upon saving himself. For his safety it was indispensable that a robbery should appear to have been committed, and his pleasure was that the dresses should be comprised in the robbery; and if she had attempted to leave the house without taking them with her he would soon have convinced her that in more ways than one HER LIFE WAS IN HIS HANDS.

From the considerations now laid before our readers we conclude that Mrs. M'Lachlan was guilty neither of theft

nor of reset. She was guilty, however, in these respects, that she did not report the murder that had been perpetrated by old Fleming in her presence; and that when examined before the Fiscals her statements were to a considerable extent inconsistent with the truth. That she should have deviated from the strict line of duty must be matter of deep regret to her and to every good man. But neither the failure to report a murder nor the making statements at variance with fact are criminal offences according to the law of Scotland; and if there ever was a case in which such deviation was pardonable, it was hers.

We have already endeavoured to show what, humanly speaking, must have been her fate had she gone at once and acquainted the Fiscal of what had occurred; and we believe that had she told the whole truth when she was first examined before him, her position would have been far more hopeless than it is now. The temptation to conceal the truth was irresistible. She saw clearly that the chain of circumstances which old Fleming had twined around her bound her to him as an accomplice. She remembered his assurance that her life was in his hands, and that he had warned her—in a way calculated to throw a mysterious awe over the mind of a woman probably, like most Highlanders of her class, somewhat predisposed to superstition—that if she kept the vow of secrecy which he had imposed upon her her life would be safe, but that if she disregarded that vow he would accuse her of having committed the murder, and that her life would pay the penalty. She was too intelligent not to know that, at least in the eyes of local functionaries, her word would never be taken in preference to his, and she was, therefore, naturally most desirous to avoid coming into collision with him. Had the judges in her case been parties from a distance, who would have looked upon her and on him as they were in themselves, the one a young woman of extreme gentleness of disposition and of unblemished reputation, and the other an old man, whose life had been one long career of vicious indulgence, she would have had confidence in telling the truth. But she knew that the judges were local officials, who would likely overlook the considerations of character, and who would regard the one simply as the wife of a common ship's mate, occupying a small house in the plebeian district of Broomielaw, and the other as the occupant of a handsome residence in the west end—albeit his arm chair stood, not in the drawing-room, but in the kitchen, as the part of it most accordant with his taste and previous habits—and the father of the man whom that residence owned as its master. And who will say that her apprehension was not well founded? We by no means call in question the conscientiousness of the Sheriff and Fiscals. We are quite prepared to admit that when two parties, suspected of a crime, are brought before an official, the one unknown and the other closely related to an individual with whom that official is on terms of friendly intimacy, or on whose behalf intercession is made by parties of influence whom that official is anxious to serve, it must be very difficult indeed for him to disregard the entreaties of these intercessors, and to hold the scales of justice with even balance, and we can readily believe that that official may regard with scorn all question of his perfect purity, and indignantly exclaim with St. Paul—"I trust I have a good conscience," while all the time his doings appear to the world around him as of a very questionable character. Sundry matters have come to light in the course of the recent inquiry which have a strange appearance. No examination, except of the most superficial kind, is made of the ash pit at Sandyford Place; but no sooner does old Fleming give them a hint as to Mrs. M'Lachlan, than the ash-pit behind her house is cleaned out, and its contents riddled as if they abounded with grains of gold. No notice is taken of the floor, wet with recent washing when they enter the house at five o'clock on Monday afternoon, and dry in a couple of hours after; nor of the cloths with which the washing had been done, laid aside in a corner, and still wet, as if just used. The fact of plated goods and other articles of little value having been taken from the sideboard, while its solid silver contents remain untouched, is pronounced to be unimportant, and a thing to be, if possible, buried in oblivion; and the evidence of the milkman and milkboy is rejected as worthless, because though it threw terrible suspicion on old Fleming, it could not by any ingenuity be made to tell against Mrs. M'Lachlan. To quote the words of our contemporary, the *Morning Journal*, "there was a stupid muddle or a foul puddle in the preliminary proceedings, which, if stirred, may have results!"

All, however, may admit of satisfactory explanation, and, to quote the words of the same contemporary, "it will give us the greatest satisfaction to find that there has been nothing more than an error of judgment in these proceedings." But we think it our duty to warn these officials, that if they have confidence that their conduct will stand the test, it will be their duty to demand a public investigation into it, as affording the only means of showing that they have been guilty of "nothing more than an error of judgment," and of allaying that ferment which now so widely pervades the public mind, originating, we are grieved to say, in the general belief that the theory of mere error of judgment is insufficient to explain the course they have followed.

With such considerations before her as those above alluded to, it cannot be wondered, however much it may be lamented, that Mrs. M'Lachlan should have hesitated to tell the whole truth. The individual who can fail to appreciate the difficulties of her position must be sadly

deficient in that imaginative power which might enable him to fancy himself for the time in the predicament in which she stood. No one who can do that will be surprised that she should have acted as she did; and we feel the strongest assurance that of ten thousand placed in similar circumstances, if there might be one there would not be more than one who would not have followed a similar course.

Looking at the whole circumstances of this most sad case we cannot doubt but that the conclusion to be arrived at by Sir George Grey will be that Mrs. M'Lachlan has neither been guilty of murder, nor of theft, nor of reset; that she has been guilty of making some statements at variance with truth; but that the circumstances in which she was placed afford such palliation as almost to take away any stain of moral guilt attaching thereto; that for this deviation from strict truth she has already suffered a penalty fearfully disproportion to her error, and that justice demands that she shall at once be restored to liberty.

#### ENGLISH MEANING OF "FREEDOM OF SPEECH" EXEMPLIFIED AT BIRKENHEAD.

In the whole world there is no such stickler for freedom of speech as your self-opinionated, self-conceited, and self-important Englishman. This freedom of speech smacks so much of our blessed Constitution, and has such a dashing halo of the glory of liberty about it, that it becomes the finest thing possible to fling in the teeth of Continental despotism, and cause the nations of the earth to gaze in rapturous admiration at the country wherein it exists. It gives an air of the greatest importance, too, to all Englishmen when travelling abroad, and causes them (as they suppose, to be envied by the poor lock-jawed individuals of other nations. Then there is a certain kind of swagger and devil-may-care idea of manliness attached to it, which makes the Britain turn up his nose with the most delightful contempt, at the backward condition of those who have never experienced the glorious sensation which it inspires.

After all, this freedom of speech has an ugly one-sidedness to it, which the events of the past few weeks have brought into strange contrast with the character it previously bore. Garibaldian riots have taught the world its true meaning, and brought it out in its true colours. The meaning might easily be supposed to run thus:—"I say Garibaldi is a hero, the Pope is Antichrist, and the French Emperor a friend of the devil. But if you say No, I'll take this bludgeon and confirm my right to the freedom of speech by giving you a cut or two on the skull. You may reply that two can play at the same game, and forthwith make your shillelagh cut the figure of 8 across my nose. Instantly I raise the cry, 'The Irish won't permit the freedom of speech!' and the howl is taken up from press to platform, from pulpit to gin shop, until the whole land resounds with anathemas on the Irish for preventing the glorious privilege of freedom of speech, by daring to express an opinion contrary to the English mode of expressing it."

This is the real unvarnished meaning of the sickening trash of our neighbours beyond the Tweed. Dare to dissent from their notions of political right and wrong, and give expression to your dissent, and, if the means be at hand for the moment, your dissent is duly chronicled in the minute-book of your cranium for the edification, in all time coming, of thick-pated understandings, which cannot perceive the justice and beauty of English freedom of speech.

The English meet in Hyde Park to indulge their national propensity for groaning the Pope. The Irish meet there too, to indulge themselves in expressing dissent of such conduct; hence the riots, commenced by the English; hence the thrashing inflicted on them by the Irish.

Again, the Englishmen of Birkenhead meet for the same purpose. The Irish congregate too, and the grand result of this freedom of speech is the collection of an army of military, special constables, policemen, and volunteers, to smash the mouth of every Irishman who dares to utter a word of protest against the abuse of the Pope. This is English fair play, too.

What a close affinity exists here to the "private interpretation" of the Scripture by these same English. Agree with them and yield everything to their overbearing arrogance—then all is right. Dissent from them—then go to perdition as fast as you can.

Since our last publication we have further news of the Birkenhead murderers. Not content with their previous displays and provocation to riot, they must needs go further still, and exasperate the Irish as far as fiendish motives and the cover of military bayonets will permit them. An apostate priest is got hold of, a Dr. Butler, who formerly ministered in the Catholic church of Scotland Road, is brought forward to throw down another gauntlet in true Gavazzi fashion. The English freedom of speech, which means no dissent, must be upheld at all hazards, and accordingly 150 soldiers surround the house where this man is holding forth on "Rome and the Papacy," and hurling his insults in such a manner as only a fallen priest can hurl them, with that total disregard for truth and decency which accompanies the utterances of those who have flung themselves into the vortex of dissipation and error. This large number of military had their rifles loaded and bayonets attached to them, prepared to cure any dissent that the Irish might feel inclined to show, by administering a few doses

of cold lead and steel. Fortunately the Irish, acting on the advice of those who never deceive them, kept away altogether from the scene of outrage, and thus disappointed the Garibaldian fools from obtaining any pretext for further spilling of Irish blood.

During the lecture of the apostate Butler, the door of the place was besieged by a large crowd of workmen who came from Liverpool, and on being admitted, it was immediately discovered that they were part of a body of Orangemen, about 500 in number, who were then marching through Birkenhead, calling out for the Irish Paddies, cheering for Garibaldi, cursing the Pope, and when they passed by the Catholic chapel, firing pistols, and yelling like so many demons let loose from the lower regions, evidently thirsting for an opportunity which they did not get. How many prisoners were made from amid these rioters? None. How many of their number were killed by the policemen? None. But the policemen, like decent fellows, made speeches to them at the ferry, and congratulated them on their excellent conduct. In addition to all this force brought together, to uphold English freedom of speech, and suppress any Irish expression, there were also some twenty of the township constabulary, armed with cutlasses. Such "formidable array" was seldom if ever witnessed, and that blood was not shed in abundance is solely to be attributed to the peace-makers of the Catholic Church, who, spite of all the calumnies uttered against them by the Garibaldian press and the fanatics of England, were indefatigable in their exertions to prevent any collision between their flocks and those who renewed the cause of the late disturbances at Birkenhead.

The Rev. Father Brundrett, M.A., Cambridge, and President St. Werburg's, Birkenhead, has written to the *Times*, and states distinctly that the riots were commenced by the police, and that owing to his exhortations in the pulpit, the Irish were prevented from leaving their houses on the night of the last Orange demonstration.

On the authority of the *Liverpool Mercury*, we learn that NINE deaths have occurred amongst the Irish who were maltreated by the police at the late riots! Nine victims, and these all Irish, besides a large number who have suffered grievous injury and are confined to bed in consequence, were necessary to glut the vengeance of the Garibaldian sympathisers. Here's a bloody page for the world to gaze upon! What a satire on the English dogma of freedom of speech. A sacrifice of NINE lives, together with the damning fact that every prisoner, except one who was an Italian, were taken from amidst the Irish. Some of the latter are women. What a splendid specimen of English justice and fair play!

Who can wonder, after reading this sanguinary record, that the Irish feel themselves justified in looking on the present agitation in England as a renewal of the old No Popery war that made the last century the most hideous in the history of England. Garibaldianism is simply a cloak for these outrages. The real cause is an insensible hatred of Catholics and their religion, and a desire to see the Holy Pontiff deserted by the French soldiers, thinking that thereby the religion of which he is the head would receive its death-blow.

Of all the men in the world the middle and lower classes of Englishmen are the most senseless in their views of things pertaining to Rome. With the history of Pius VII. before their eyes, and the events of '48 still fresh in their memories, they persist in their fatuous belief that once the Pope leaves Rome, the downfall of the Catholic church is inevitable. Foolish descendants of a once wise people. The history of two thousand years should teach you a lesson, but in this as in other cases where understanding is required, we fear it would take the usual surgical operation to convince you.

A meeting of the seatholders in St. Andrew's Catholic Church for the current half-year will take place in St. Andrew's Schoolroom, Greendyke Street, on Sunday, 2d Nov., immediately after 12 o'clock service. All the seatholders are earnestly invited to attend.

MARYHILL—DIABOLICAL ACT—ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Monday morning, while the goods train which leaves Balloch at 12.5 a.m. was approaching the canal viaduct between Maryhill and Cowairs, the tender, which was in front of the engine, gave a sudden jerk as if the wheels had met with some impediment on the rails, but, fortunately, the conclusion was not great enough to throw the tender off the line. On the train being stopped, it was discovered that some miscreant had put two railway chairs upon the line. The chairs had been reversed and keyed or fastened upon the rail, thus showing a most determined attempt upon the part of some ruffians to upset the train. The chairs which were so placed were broken in several places by the wheels of the tender; and had this not been the case, it is more than probable that the train would have been thrown off the line, and several lives endangered. The railway company has offered a reward of 20*l.* for such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this most diabolical act.—*Herald.*

ANOTHER POLICE INVASION OF THE CLUBS.—About half an hour after midnight on Saturday, Lieutenant M'Lellan and two sergeants of police entered the Southern Club in Infirmity Street, Edinburgh, for the purpose of taking down the names of all who were found within the premises. M'Arthur, the clubmaster, objected to their presence, and called the policeman on the nearest beat to take the intruders into custody. The policeman declining to entertain the charge, Mr. M'Arthur proceeded to the Police Office, and lodged a complaint there, which the lieutenant on duty also declined to take in. In consequence of these proceedings, the advice of Mr. Bell, S.S.C., has been taken, and we understand Mr. Bell is to attend at the Police Court and make a statement to the sitting magistrate on behalf of M'Arthur—the contention of the clubmaster being that Sheriff Hallard's recent decision has settled the club question, and that the police have consequently no right to enter his premises.

#### THE GLASGOW MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

All the Wards in the city have now made arrangements for the annual election of Councillors to supply the vacancies occurring by retirement in rotation, in terms of the statute. The Town-Clerks have fixed the polling places in the various Wards, and the election takes place on Tuesday week, the 4th November.

The following is the arrangement of candidates for the various Wards—

First Ward—Mr. George Grant, jun. (of Messrs. Grant & Sons, cotton-spinner, Mile-End), the retiring Councillor, will again be returned unanimously.

Second Ward—Mr. George Moir, tea merchant, Gallowgate Street, the retiring member, has again consented to serve. He will also walk the course unopposed. Mr. Moir has been in the Council for many years.

Third Ward—The retiring member for this ward, Mr. John Millar, of Messrs. John Millar and Son, drapers, High Street, will also be returned without opposition. Mr. Millar has served this year in the magistracy.

Fourth Ward—In this ward two Councillors fall to be elected, and the two candidates likely to be returned are Mr. Peter M'Lellan, of Messrs. P. and W. M'Lellan, iron merchants and founders, and Mr. Peter Stewart, of Messrs. Stewart and Brown, paper manufacturers. Another elector was proposed at the Ward meeting; but it is not yet known if any one will be put up at the poll against the two gentlemen named. The two vacancies in this ward arise from the resignation of Mr. Robert Webster, whose place was temporarily filled by Mr. M'Lellan, and from Mr. James Taylor having retired in ordinary rotation.

Fifth Ward—Mr. John Ure, of Messrs. John Ure & Son, flour merchants, will be returned unopposed. Mr. Ure had intended to retire at this time, but he has been prevailed on to serve another term of three years.

Sixth Ward—In this ward there will be a change. Mr. M'Chubb retires, and Mr. Alex. Osborne, provision merchant, Candleriggs, has consented to serve. This election, also, promises to be conducted without opposition.

Seventh Ward—Mr. Dick retires from the representation of this ward, and the electors have invited Mr. James Lumsden (of Messrs. James Lumsden & Son, stationers, and late Dean of Guild), to become a candidate. Mr. Lumsden has consented, and will be elected without opposition.

Eighth Ward—Mr. James Brown (of Messrs. James & Thomas Brown & Co., importers, St. Enoch Square) the retiring member, will be elected unanimously. Mr. Brown has filled the office of Acting Chief Magistrate, and has given entire satisfaction.

Ninth Ward—Mr. William M'Lean of Plantation, the retiring member, returns unopposed.

Tenth Ward—Mr. John Morrison, slate merchant, the retiring Councillor, has consented to return.

Eleventh Ward—Mr. Robert Gilkison, merchant, the retiring Councillor, has also consented to serve for another period. Mr. Gilkison is at present Deputy-Bailie of the River Clyde.

Twelfth Ward—Mr. William Whyte, of 12 Woodside Place, has also agreed to return and serve other three years. His election will be unanimous.

Thirteenth Ward—Mr. Clark, the retiring Councillor for this ward having positively declined to return, the electors have agreed to request Mr. Edward Alexander, jun. (of Messrs. Edward Alexander & Sons, 43 Campbell Street), to become a candidate. After some reflection, Mr. Alexander has agreed to serve if elected.

Fourteenth Ward—Mr. Francis Watson, baker and confectioner, the retiring representative, wished to retire this year, but having been pressed to return, he has consented, and will likely be elected without opposition.

Fifteenth Ward—Mr. John Mitchell, merchant and shipowner, the retiring Councillor for this ward, will be returned without opposition. Mr. Mitchell is one of the oldest public servants in the City Council, having been in office over thirty years.

Sixteenth Ward—Mr. Binnie retires from this ward, and we learn that Mr. Robert Douglas, ship chandler, 42 Clyde Place, has been requested to become a candidate.

Should nothing occur to mar the present arrangements, the elections are likely to be conducted this year without contest—a circumstance that has not occurred in the history of Glasgow since the passing of the Burgh Reform Bill.—*Herald.*

#### GLASGOW CATHEDRAL PAINTED WINDOWS.

MESSRS. LUMSDEN'S WINDOW.

An addition to these interesting works of art, the gift of Messrs. Lumsden, has been erected in the nave of the Cathedral. It is from the designs of Mr. Altmiller, and represents the story of Esther. A singular grace, softness, and beauty pervade this window, in happy harmony with the subject of it—the fortunes of the Eastern Queen. In the first light Mordecai and his beautiful niece are seen standing together; he welcomes her to his home, in which she is regarded as a daughter. There is a peculiar charm about this group; it is always a favourable index of an artist's powers when he can interest and please in a composition of few figures. In the centre-light Abasuerus crown Esther Queen, and in the third division she kneels before him, entreating for her people. An air of Eastern magnificence is given to the figures in these two pictures, which accords with the subjects. Regarded from the technical point of view, this is a remarkable window; in no other have such difficulties been suggested by the nature of the design. The jewelled robes and other emblems of Eastern splendour required a peculiar treatment in the execution of the glass, which has been carried out with a care and elaboration worthy of examination. We are struck by the unsparing labour bestowed. This, together with the very high finish of the window, does not impair the general breadth and dignity of treatment appropriate to historic art, a merit which, in commenting upon it, should not be overlooked. Technical difficulties of execution must attract the attention of comparatively few observers, but the general appropriateness of treatment to the nature of the subject cannot fail to attract remark, and in this respect this beautiful window is quite equal to any other yet placed in the Cathedral.—*Herald.*

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT—MORE APPREHENSIONS.—Yesterday, Mr. J. B. Thomson, superintendent of traffic; Mr. Alexander Rennie, inspector of permanent way, and Mr. Alexander Forrest, his assistant, all of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, were examined and committed for trial by Sheriff Home at Linlithgow on the charges of culpable homicide and culpable neglect of their duty in connection with the accident near Winchburgh on the 13th inst. They were all admitted to bail, which was at once found to considerable amounts for their future appearance.

A private letter from New Orleans mentions that Mrs. Philips, the lady who suffered such barbarous treatment from General Butler for having "smiled" at the Yankee soldiers, has completely lost her reason.

INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.—Royal warrants authorising the distribution as prize of the booty captured at Dhar, Sarun, Nurgound, Hulgulee, Shorapore, and in Khandeish, have been received at the India Office, and are published in Tuesday night's *Gazette*.

THE M'LACHLAN CASE.

The following is the Lord Provost's acknowledgment of the letter of Sir George Grey:—

(copy.)

Council Chambers, Glasgow, 29th Oct., 1862.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, signifying to me the Queen's commands that the execution of the sentence of death passed on Jessie M'Intosh or M'Lachlan be respited until further signification of her Majesty's pleasure. And I am to inform you that your letter reached me at half-past 11 last night, and that I communicated it to the prisoner at fifteen minutes past twelve this morning.

I have the honour to be, with respect, your most obedient humble servant, (Sgd.) PETER CLOUSTON, Lord Provost. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., &c., &c., &c., Home Office, London.

The following letter from the Home Office, still more explicit than the communication to the Lord Provost, was yesterday received by Mr Strachan, agent for Mrs. M'Lachlan:— WHITEHALL, 29th October, 1862. 32,764.

Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you that, after full inquiry into all the circumstances in the case of Jessie M'Lachlan, he has felt warranted in advising her Majesty to respite the execution of the capital sentence passed upon the prisoner.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. CLIVE.

John Strachan, Esq., 51 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.

Correspondence.

[We cannot be held accountable for the opinions and statements of our Correspondents, being only responsible for the insertion or exclusion of their Communications.]

AIRDRIE BURGH ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Free Press.

Sir,—It will be the fault of that much persecuted class—and by persecuted I mean over-persecuted—viz. the publicans, if they do not let their influence be felt at the forthcoming election. The authorities, under the stringent Acts affecting publicans, have certainly gone to extremes during the past year. Prosecutions against offenders would be tolerable if there were not such a marked degree of favouritism. Victims of no mark are selected, while those whose houses are frequented by the officials, as we could show, at all hours are passed over, of course, in silence, and considered worthy of distinguished patronage and support.

I do not require to commend on names and places. The people of Airdrie are now quite familiar with them, and look, but look in vain, for example as well as pretext from the powers that be. Let the publicans then unite on this occasion, and teach the officials a lesson for the time to come, that if the law is to be enforced it must be so impartially and to all equally.

Not a publican, but

A HATER OF OFFICIAL HYPOCRISY AND PARTIALITY.

TOWNHEAD GRIEVANCES.

(To the Editor of the Glasgow Free Press.)

Sir,—I have frequently contemplated and felt astonished at the quiet endurance of the working-classes under the various hardships they are daily called on to bear. I have no wish to bestir a spirit of discontent, but to remove unjust and oppressive grievances, and give them more pleasure in life. In their multiplicity of avocations, a variety of grievances exists; but I intend to confine myself to a few remarks on one general grievance, namely, the kind of air and smoke they have to breathe. Working men in general try to live as near the works as possible at which they are most likely to obtain employment. About all those works connected with the iron trade there is generally a great deal of smoke raised and about some not connected with the iron trade at all. Iron works, engine works, and foundries are perhaps the most smoky; but chemical works and bottle works, &c., are also very offensive. When such works are closely planted, as about St. Rollox, the surrounding atmosphere cannot be wholesome. The workers' families must, therefore, share in the evils of such localities. The wearied and exhausted tradesman, and the labouring labourer, have little exhilarating air to greet them at home, but sometimes descend the funnels of the respiratory system. The cry then is common that the locality does not agree with me; I have constant headaches, am troubled with indigestion and a train of concomitant evils too numerous to name here.

Can nothing be done to mitigate the grievances? I think there can, and that without much loss to employers. Lord Kinnaird, in his letter to the chief magistrates in Scotland, mentions that in one large concern the saving from consuming the smoke amounted to 2000*l.* per annum. It is my firm conviction, sir, that a great deal of smoke is issued about St. Rollox through bad firing, though more through bad management. The outside grievances, taken in connection with those inside, which are sometimes deplorable, cannot fail to produce most serious consequences on health. I will not attempt, in the meantime, to describe the peculiarities of each work, but point to a few of the grievances about the Caledonian Locomotive Engine Works, which are much complained of by the workmen. The grievances there are numerous, and call loudly for Government inspection.

The smoke raised about the "running shed," that is the station where all the engines come in for rest and slight repairs, &c., is obnoxious to the passing public, as well as annoying to the locality; but of that raised inside they can have no adequate conception. The smoke at that station arises from the rekindling of the engines, which is frequently done inside, where a number of men are working. In their regular workshops, where engines are made and repaired. No provision is made to convey out the smoke, when engine boilers are being tested, and any intelligent person who has seen locomotive engines raising steam from green coals or coals not charred may form some idea of the grievances from such smoke being confined in the workshops. During winter there is also a considerable number of stoves without funnels to convey out the smoke.

There is also a large fire for heating wheel tires, and the smoke from which annoys two or three shops. To these nuisances add those from rivet-heaters and bad ventilation generally, and some idea may be formed of the grounds for complaint. There are other grievances in that establishment which I shall not mention at present.

Now, sir, I think that he who can shut his eyes to such grievances has not an over-endowment of humane feeling, nor does he deserve the support of the working classes. Excuse my liberality, sir; for I think that honesty is the best policy, and freedom of opinion a boon to society.

There are many works besides the Caledonian requiring a complete

overhaul; and my wonder is that the workmen have borne these grievances so long without applying to the highest sources for redress, as managers may sometimes be careless, or trammelled by those above them. I hope the Caledonian directors will give some gentlemanly and sympathetic consideration to these grievances, which may not have been, till of late, properly laid before them.

In the new Police Act I find that "Every person who carries on any trade or business so as to occasion annoyance to the neighbourhood or inhabitants, unless he proves that he has used the best means for preventing or counteracting such annoyance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, or sixty days' imprisonment in respect thereof, and to a further penalty, not exceeding five pounds, in respect of every day or part of a day during which such act or omission continues, etc."

If the magistrates have not the entire responsibility, they have the best share, and I hope they will not render that part of the new Police Act futile. If it rests with them to appoint an Inspector, as it seems to me from Lord Kinnaird's letter of May 29, 1862, that it does, I wonder if there is one appointed, and if ever he has visited St. Rollox.

The report of the Lords Committee gives also great encouragement to the magistrates to carry that Act into execution, and I am sure, by so doing, they would confer one of the greatest boons to the inhabitants of that locality.

I hope you will have the kindness to try and find a space for these remarks, and oblige your obedient servant, PHILANTHROPY.

P.S.—The statements contained in these remarks can be proved by hundreds, and the grievances are quite remediable about the Caledonian Engine Works. I have no ill feeling towards the company, though I do say that I have more sympathy with the workmen from how they are used.

(To the Editor of the Glasgow Free Press.)

If your columns are not closed against ventilating cases of distress, please allow me a little space to mention the case of a poor old man called Boyle, who has been a prisoner (as it is said, at the public expense) in Airdrie Jail for now upwards of ten months; and that not for committing any offence against any one in thought, word, or deed, but because he is unable, and perhaps unwilling, to pay the expenses incurred by the unsuccessful issue of a lawsuit into which he was dragged much against his will.

The treatment to which poor Boyle has been subjected, when made public, will astonish both you and others—and all apparently in order to drive him into commission of an act which would seriously affect the interests of himself and family, and he has withstood all with the patience and fortitude of a martyr at the stake. So that I think it would be a deep disgrace to society to allow things to remain in this state much longer, and more especially the Catholic body, to which he belongs.

Next week further particulars will be given, so that the case may be understood. In the meantime sympathy is asked, and by and bye a trifle of money may be needed to assist in having his case put into the proper shape to enable him to sue in forma pauperis.

SERPENS IN HERBA.

[Our correspondent may rest assured that this case will receive our best attention the moment we are put in possession of all the particulars, which he should take care to have well authenticated.—Ed. F.P.]

MR. FISCAL GEMMEL AND THE EDITOR OF THE "MORNING JOURNAL."

This gentleman called upon Monday, the 13th instant, and complained of a statement in the *Morning Journal* of that day, which he declared to be untrue, and so much an exception to what he had experienced in our columns in any single item before, that he hoped we would let him know on whose authority the statement had been made. We told Mr. Gemmel that if the statement was untrue, we would have the greatest pleasure in correcting it as publicly as it had been made. The Fiscal thereupon forbade us to correct what he declared to be an entire misstatement, the object of that exemplary functionary of the law being, not the cause of truth, but the gratification apparently of some private malevolence against the supposed authors of our information. As the guardians of the verity and accuracy of the reports given in our columns to the public, we informed Mr. Gemmel that we would make inquiry into the origin of the statement, and that if we found it to be unsupported we would set ourselves and the public right whether it was agreeable to him or not. He thereupon averred that he alone could say whether it was true or not, and that he would not authorise us in any circumstances to withdraw or contradict what had been stated, and of what he had come to complain. We said we would inquire, and our interview there closed.

The statement thus stangely questioned by Mr. Fiscal Gemmel is the latter part of the following sentence from a report or sub-article of about a column long:—

"It is with the greatest surprise we have been informed that he (Mr. Gemmel) has actually called up the milk-boy before the Sheriff, and that James Fleming had been visited and allowed once more to retouch up his evidence."

Mr. Gemmel could not deny that he had re-recognised, re-cross-examined, and re-endeavoured in his secret chamber to break down the evidence given upon oath by the milk-boy in a public trial—he could not deny anything else whatever in the article, or that had at any time appeared respecting him in our columns—but this statement that old James Fleming had been visited and pre-recognised more, he did put his finger upon, and declare that it was untrue.

A correspondence subsequently took place betwixt Mr. Gemmel and us which he yesterday published without permission in our daily cotemporary.

[Here follows the correspondence, which is quite irrelevant to the main question at issue, and merely turns upon the motive of Mr. Gemmel's visit to the Fleming family in Dunoon on the morning of the 4th ultimo. The *Journal* had asserted that old Fleming was again pre-recognised by the Fiscal on that occasion, while Mr. Gemmel, without denying the visit, denies the pre-recognition, and requires the *Journal* to retract the whole statement as altogether false.]

And now, when the Fiscal has rushed into print, what has he made by it? Is Mr. Gemmel really so destitute of common sense as to think that this correspondence does anything but expose the miserable and transparent quibble by which he attempted without effect to extort a satisfaction more than was due from us? Mr. Gemmel denies that he visited or pre-recognised James Fleming, but he does not deny the information of which we had apprised him, and of which there is evidence at our command, that he went to the house of John Fleming, the son, where the father was believed to reside, at six o'clock in the morning, and remained in the house an hour and twenty minutes. Into the truth of this statement Mr. Gemmel knows that we are quite prepared to go. And now since he has taken the public so far into his confidence as to say what he was not doing, he ought surely to go a step farther, and state what he, the public prosecutor, at so strange a period, was doing in Mr. Fleming's house during that hour and twenty minutes, in company with his brother, the medical attendant of the family.

The morning of the 4th October was the morning after it became known to a select few, of whom Mr. Fiscal Gemmel may have been one, that the Crown had granted a respite to Mrs. M'Lachlan.—*Journal of Yesterday.*

THE QUEEN OF NAPLES.

We rejoice to see that there is at least one English paper manly enough to refrain from joining in the chorus of brutal calumny which has assailed the heroic young Queen of Naples, and even to defend her. The *John Bull*, after ridiculing the absurd story of the Queen's final abandonment of the world, explains her retirement in the Ursuline Convent at Eugsburgh as originating in her desire to seek a refuge from the dastardly persecution to which she was exposed since she went to Wiesbaden for the benefit of her health. At a time when quiet was especially necessary to her suffering condition, she was assailed day after day by anonymous letters, containing the most infamous invectives against her, and terrifying her with threats of savage atrocity against her own person and those who are dear to her. The *John Bull* adds, in a fit of generous indignation:—"Nothing but the degradation of secret societies and their furtive plottings could reduce creatures in human form to such a depth of debasement; and they are only one degree meaner than the English libellers, male and female, who have been rendering their vile services to Piedmontese usurpation by hunting down the innocent Queen with their lying and malignant slanders."—*Morning News.*

GARIBALDI'S HEALTH.

We now and then hear and read good stories about Garibaldi, but the following, from the *Evening Mail's* "own correspondence" from Spezzia, is not excelled by any:—"I would deceive you and your readers if I led you to accept the favourable accounts of Patriot's health which are being published. They are written specially for the General's own eye, as he reads them regularly, and with evidently deep interest." Only fancy the poor "Hero" being humbugged into good health by lying bulletins!

GLASGOW BAZAAR—OCT. 29.

Supplies of cheese continue large, with no improvement in price. About eleven tons passed the weigh house scales. Prices in favour of buyers.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Cheese, Butter, Country fresh, Irish powder, New country powdered, Eggs, Duck eggs, Country, Best Irish, Ham, Bacon, Fitch bacon, Beef, Smoked, Smoked bacon, Mutton, Poultry, Hens, Turkeys, Rabbits, Fruit, Lemons, Barcelona Nuts, Red currants, White do., Grapes, Pears, Apples, American Apples, New Figs, Vegetables, Ayrshire potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Cabbages, Cauliflower, New thin barb, Greenhouse Flowers, Pease.

GLASGOW GRAIN MARKET—OCT. 29.

There has been a large arrival of States and Canadian wheat since this day eight days; also, good supplies of flour and Indian corn. From Ireland there is only a moderate import of oats and flour, but oatmeal comes forward freely. Coastwise and by railways there are moderate receipts of barley, oats, and oatmeal. The weather was very wet and stormy until yesterday, when it became moderate, and this day is frosty. Wheat has ruled very firm all the week, and is held for 3d to 6d per bull more money. Flour has improved about 1s per sack and barrel, and is saleable. Oats are taken rather more freely, at last week's rates, but oatmeal is in favour of buyers. Barley, beans, and pease have varied little, and are all quiet.

At this day's market there was a fair business done in wheat and flour, at an advance of 6d per boll, and 1s per sack and barrel, on the prices of last week. Oats sold more freely; in some instances 3d per boll advance was made in retail. Malting barley scarce, and 6d per boll dearer, while new beans were more inquired for.

Table listing market prices for various types of wheat, barley, beans, peas, and flour, including British, Foreign, Egyptian, Scotch, Irish, and American varieties.

GLASGOW MONTHLY TALLOW MARKET.—The monthly market for the sale of tallow, from 1st to 30th November, was held in the Trades' Hall on Wednesday, when the following were the prices current.—Tallow (rough), from 35s. to 39s. per cwt.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.—There was a large supply of cattle at market yesterday, three-fourths of which was of very inferior quality. Good sorts scarce and in demand and last week's quotations for anything good easily obtained. The numbers were—Oxen, 1343; sheep, 6952. Scotch—Top current, from 64s. 6cs. per cwt.; secondary, 60s. to 63s.; middling and inferior, 50s. to 55s. Irish—Top, 60s. to 63s.; secondary, 55s. to 57s.; middling and inferior, 45s. to 50s. Of sheep there was a fair supply, but many of them were of a very middling quality. All kinds in fair demand at prices similar to last week's quotations. Top current, from 61d. to 63d. per lb.; secondary, 57d. to 6d.; middling and inferior, 4d. to 5d. At the close good sorts were well sold, but a clearance of inferior ones could not be effected.

THE BEST SOUVENIR of the International Exhibition is one of Benson's Watches, which unite use with beauty, and which are so highly spoken of by the whole of the public press. J. W. Benson's principal show is at his great clock, in the Middle Avenue at the Exhibition, and in Class XV., North Gallery. Benson's "Illustrated Pamphlet" contains an interesting account of the rise and progress of the science of Horology, with descriptions of the various escapements in use at the present time. It also includes a number of specimens of engraving, and a copious price list, from which persons in distant parts can select the watch suited to their wear, without the necessity of a visit to London. Full instructions are given for the necessity of a visit to London. Full instructions are given for the care of a watch, and the pamphlet will be sent post-free for two stamps, or graties on application at the Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, E. C. Established 1749.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Times New York correspondent writes on the 14th October, that much dissatisfaction that does not find its way into print for fear of the penalties of that elastic offence, "the discouragement of recruiting," exists throughout the army.

The same correspondent writes on the 18th October that the rapid rise in the premium on gold has created great uneasiness in commercial and financial, as well as political circles.

THE REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

The Morning Post, in a leader on Greece, says:—"The avowed mission of the men now in power, who announced themselves filibusters, is to redeem the mean spirit of Otho in not having made war on Turkey.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

The tide of success seems to have fairly set in at South Kensington. The last days of the International Exhibition give good promise of being as brilliantly successful as those of the Crystal Palace in 1851.

A few figures may not be uninteresting at this moment. Reckoning from Monday, 20th October, we find that (including that day itself) there now remains but eight days at a shilling, and four at half-a-crown.

UNITED STATES CONSUL FOR GLASGOW.

The following polite letter has been addressed by the new American Consul to the Lord Provost:—

United States Consulate, Glasgow, 29th October, 1862.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform you that, pursuant to the appointment of the President of the United States, the confirmation thereof by the Senate, and of the exequatur extended to me by her Majesty the Queen, I have entered on the discharge of the duties of Consul of the United States at this port.

I have the honour to be your Lordship's obt. servt., W. L. UNDERWOOD.

The Globe, in a leader, hopes for the most favourable results from the meeting between Lord Palmerston and Baron Thierry at Southampton, and visit of the Baron to Broadlands.

MR. COBDEN AT ROCHDALE.—Mr. Cobden addressed his constituents at Rochdale this (Wednesday) evening in a large upper room of the Moss Lane Iron Works, a building recently erected and belonging to Mr. Alderman Tatham.

William Smith O'Brien is on the point of leaving Ireland for an indefinite period, to seek in foreign travel some relaxation from cares and annoyances that have of late pressed heavily upon him.

PROPOSED CANADIAN ICE PALACE.—Mr. Hassel, an architect who has been engaged in similar undertakings in Russia, has issued proposals for the construction, by means of subscriptions of shareholders, of an ice palace in the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, in the approaching winter.

THE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT CORK.—Further details of the explosion at Ballincollig Gunpowder Mills, about six miles from Cork, explain that the mills, as usual with such manufactories, were divided into a great number of isolated huts, from three to five men being employed in each, so that an explosion, of which there is always a danger, may be limited in the extent of its fatality.

THE PRISON OF GLASGOW.—After the condemnation of Mrs. McLachlan, a representation was made to the Government from Glasgow as to the inconvenience of having no authorised place of confinement nearer the common place of execution than the North Prison.

MERIT REWARDED.—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.—The Jurors of Class III. have, after a searching series of analysis, awarded a Prize Medal for the Purity and Excellence of Quality of Wotherspoon's Victoria Lozenges, purchasers of which may rest assured that all are made of equal quality to those exhibited.

AN OPINION OF GLASGOW JURIES.—I neither acquit nor condemn Mrs. McLachlan, but I condemn the judge (Lord Deas) for his one-sidedness and for his harshness, which I learn from many intelligent members of the bar who were present bordered on inhumanity, and I condemn the jury as a set of unthinking flunkeys, who would at the bidding of any man return a verdict in nineteen minutes on so difficult a question of life and death.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The trial of Samuel Gardener and Elizabeth Humber, for the murder of Elizabeth Gardner, commenced this morning. The woman was acquitted, and the case of Gardner had not concluded when the Court rose.

DIPLOMATIC TRANSFERS.—Sir J. Milbange, from Munich to the Hague; Sir A. Buchanan, from the Hague to Berlin; Lord A. Loftus, from Berlin to Munich.

We beg to intimate to our Aberdeen and Greenock readers that we have just appointed Messrs. Pirie & Co., 82 King Street, as our agent for the former, and Mr. P. Griffith, Custom House Place, for the latter town.

THE LATE BAZAAR FOR THE SISTERS OF MERCY CONVENT.—Winning number for "Life of Christ," No. 13; to be had on application at the Convent, Garngad Hill.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GREECE.

The Paris Patrie says a Provisional Government has been formed under the presidency of Balgaris, senator, and not under Mavrocordato, as was at first announced.

La France of this evening says:—"The election will take place in Greece on the 10th November. The understanding between the three Powers has deprived Grecian affairs of their importance for Europe. It is believed that England as well as France and even Russia, wish to respect the treaty of 1850."

King Otho has arrived at Venice, where he will be joined by the ex-King of Bavaria, his father, and by the Duke of Oldenburg, brother of the Queen.

ITALY.

SPEZZIA, Oct. 29.—The Star's special correspondent telegraphs a grand consultation of all the surgeons in attendance upon Garibaldi, including Drs. Nelaton and Partridge, has just been held.

SPAZZIA, Oct. 30.—At the consultation held respecting the state of Garibaldi's wound, 17 physicians were present. The examinations made with the finger and probe, although incomplete, caused suffering to the patient. It is impossible to find the ball, but, in the opinion of the physicians, it is still in the wound.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

Warsaw, Oct. 30.

The official journal of to-day publishes an article stating that the Government has discovered a central revolutionary committee, under the Presidency of General Mieroslawski, and ascertained its object. The article asserts, also, that the principal aim of the committee was to collect taxes for revolutionary purposes, to the amount of one-half per cent. of property, and five per cent. on the income of each individual.

Count Zamoycki, in the course of his forced travels, arrived last week in England; and on Monday he received a telegram announcing the death of the Countess.

Markets.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar: no public sales; Coffee steady; 2400 bags East India, on sale at 88s to 462s.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.—The supply of beasts and sheep was moderate and trade ruled heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8 lbs.

DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET.—(Angler's Report).—The supply of sheep and cattle at this day's market was much larger than last week; demand good, and no change in prices; well finished beasts sold firmly, at 60s; and some of superior quality the supply of sheep was also much larger; good old wethers scarce, and sold at 7d per lb.

BELFAST PORK MARKET.—There were 207 pigs at market. Prices, from 3s to 4s 6d per cwt.

CORK CORN MARKET.—White wheat, 19s to 27s 6d; red, 16s to 24s 6d. Barley, 11s 8d to 16s. Oats, 8s to 13s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET.—First, 90s; second, 84s; third, 85s; fourth, 78s. fifth, 68s. Mild cured—First, 105s; second, 98s; third, 91s. 2300 firkins in market.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

There was an ordinary number of cattle at market this day, the quality of which generally was very middling. Good sorts scarce and in demand. Inferior dull and rather cheaper.

Table with 2 columns: Cattle type and price per cwt. Includes Scotch-Top current, Secondary, Middling and inferior, Irish-Top, Secondary, Middling and inferior.

Of sheep there was a large number, many of which were of inferior quality. Good sorts in fair demand, at former prices. Inferior dull and rather lower.

Table with 2 columns: Sheep type and price per lb. Includes Sheep-Top current, Secondary and middling, Lambs-Top, Secondary and middling.

The Housewife's Comfort.—The Commissioners of the International Exhibition have made "Honourable Mention" of the Double Action Patent Cylinder Mangle, made by Mr. Macfarlane, of 39 Stockwell Street.

Home and Foreign Miscellaneous.

An American contemporary says that the Great Eastern now lies in Plushing Bay, with a rent eighty feet long and three feet wide in her bottom.

Hartington, the winner of the Caesarswath Stakes, lands between £18,000 and £20,000 to his owner, who bought him about three years ago for £400.

Upwards of a hundred professionals have been thrown out of employment by the refusal to renew the licences of various music halls in London.

The manager of the Guelong Theatre, George Meddows, has committed suicide by swallowing strychnine. Pecuniary difficulties were the cause.

According to the Correspondencia, the title of Duke of Solferino exists in Spain, and belongs to an illustrious family residing in Barcelona.

The French Government has, it is said, given the Spanish Cabinet official assurances that there is no intention to reduce Mexico into a French province.

A collision on the London and North Western Railway was only averted last week when the engines of the two trains were within a yard of each other.

The Finland journal, Suometar, estimates at about 350,000 souls the population which is suffering from the effect of bad harvest in the governments of Uleaborg, Kuopio, Wasa, Tavastehus, and Saint Michel.

In Tasmania there are 22,188 horses, 87,114 cattle, 39,677 pigs, and 1,714,491 sheep. The grain crops raised last year were—Wheat, 1,389,913 bushels; oats, 751,475 bushels; and barley, 139,334 bushels. 4,003,469 lbs of wool were exported in 1861.

A FRENCH RABBIT-WARREN.—“The Rabbit-Warrens of St. Quentin,” says the Sport, “which lie along the coast between the Somme and the Bay of Authie, in the neighbourhood of Crotoy (Somme), and extend over 3000 hectares, are rented by a Company of amateur sportsmen, whose president is M. de Tartigny, well known as a first-rate shot. The number of rabbits on these sandy downs is estimated at not less than 80,000. The members of the company had a grand battue in the beginning of the present month, during the first two days of which 8000 shots were fired, and 2300 rabbit killed.

THE FEMALE BLONDIN.—Miss Selina Young, better known by the name of the “Female Blondin,” was discharged from St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, on Friday last, a cripple for life, from the accidental fracturing of the neck of the thigh bone, by falling from a rope upwards of 60 feet high, at Finsbury Barn more than two months ago. The fractured limb is three inches shorter than the other, and perfectly useless.

The response made to Mr. Dion Boucault’s appeal for new theatres has, we (Athenaeum) understand, not only been prompt, but ample. Already money enough has been offered for the erection of some half-dozen. In a few weeks, a scheme in relation to the project will be made public.

A FACT FOR RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS.—Each afternoon during the past week the express train between London and Carlisle has passed through Preston station with, on the average, seven persons! The train is honoured with a full complement of first-class officials, and only stops about four times during the whole journey.—Daily Telegraph.

ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.—About two o’clock on Monday morning a marble-cutter, residing in Douglas Street, made an attempt at suicide, which, though not immediately fatal, has resulted in wounds of a very serious nature. He has, it appears, been in an unsound state of mind for some time back, arising from losses in business and other causes. In consequence of this, his father has been in the habit of sitting up all night to watch him. On Monday morning he rose from his bed about two o’clock, went to the window, and, after saying “it is a very stormy night,” went back to bed. It is supposed that while up, he had managed to get hold of a pen-knife, as, after being a short time in bed, he threw back the bed clothes, and his father discovered that he was all bloody. Surgical assistance was at once sent for, and, on examination, it was found that he had inflicted six wounds on his throat, and one across the abdomen. The wounds were dressed, but he is yet in a very dangerous condition.

THE ABDICATION OF THE KING OF GREECE.—The Times, in a leader, says:—“The abdication of King Otho is an event which may prove of the utmost importance in the politics of Eastern Europe. We trust that, whether they choose a member of a European reigning house, or a man of their own race, the choice will be ratified without hesitation by Europe. All that we have to ask is that they will keep the peace on their frontier, and not alienate Europe by identifying their triumph over a bad Government with the infraction of public treaties. Their hope of an ultimate accession of territory must depend on their good behaviour; for as long as Greece is turbulent and troublesome, so long will the reprobation of Europe confine it within the limits which were first assigned to it.”

Another Daniel has come to judgement! Mr. Whalley, of anti-Maynooth celebrity, has discovered that the cause of the great increase of crime in England is the great increase of education.

A contemporary states in the most positive terms that the directors of the Galway line, “in their official capacity, know as little of the intentions of the Government now as they did on the 7th February last, when they re-opened a correspondence with the authorities with a view to the restoration of the Subsidy.”

Osborne, Sunday Night.—The Queen arrived at the Nore at six o’clock last night. Her Majesty proceeded to Woolwich this morning and disembarked there at one o’clock p.m. The Queen, with the Royal family and suite, arrived at Osborne this afternoon shortly after five o’clock. Divine service was performed by the Rev. G. Protherow soon afterwards.

FAMINE IN FINLAND.—The Finland journal Suometar estimates at about 530,000 souls the population which is suffering from the effect of the bad harvest in the Governments of Uleaborg, Kuopio, Wasa, Tavastehus, and St. Michael. Active measures have been adopted by the Finland Government to assist the necessitous inhabitants. It has opened the corn storehouses of the Crown, and distributed 345,000 tons of flour in those provinces. Public works have been increased, and private individuals also do their best to second the measures of the Government.

It appears that the good folk of Paris thoroughly appreciate the Garibaldian demonstrations in England. Speaking of the recent London meeting, the Paris correspondent of the Tery Standard says—“The Opposition feel that such sympathy makes Garibaldi ridiculous, whilst, if anything can make the Emperor popular, it is assuredly the attacks of Mr. Sergent Parry, Mr. Western Wood, &c. The English community here, on reading those gentlemen’s effusions, were compelled to share the regret expressed by that Prince of humorists, Thackeray, that the speaking could not be entrusted, like the carving, to some waiter retained ad hoc. Had the excellent custom prevailed it would have saved the gentlemen at the London Tavern some trouble, and their countrymen abroad some blushes. It is not pleasant to hear Mr. Sergent Parry or Mr. W. Wood described by a sneering Frenchman as votre grand orateur.”

THE FALKIRK IRON COMPANY AND LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—Messrs Kennard & Company, of the Falkirk Iron Works, have set an example of liberality, which we hope will find many imitators. They have sent directions that all the goods they show in the International Exhibition building, to the value of between £500 and £600 shall be sold off during the fourteen days’ sale for whatever they will fetch, for the benefit of the distressed Lancashire operatives.—Times.

FLOODING OF THE TWEED AND TEVIOT.—The rivers have been flooded for the last eleven days, and during that time they sometimes rose into very high flood. The Teviot on Thursday overspread mostly all the haughs in the Eckford and Nisbet tract. An immense number of fish are reported to have passed to the upper waters. The Tweed was again flooded highly yesterday forenoon, and kept running high during the day. Saturday was a seemingly fine day for salmon fishing, the river being full, but pretty clear.

“TIMES” ARITHMETIC.—“Cocker” writes—Your contemporary, the Times appears to have an arithmetic as well as a morality of its own. In its first leading article to-day it informs its readers that “on the 10th inst. gold at New York advanced to 29 premium,” and from that datum concludes that “100 dollars of Mr. Chase’s currency were only worth 71 dollars in gold.” Now, according to the rule of three, a hundred dollars of Mr. Chase’s currency were actually worth a fraction more than 77½ dollars in gold:—

Table with 4 columns: Chase Cur., Gold, Chase Cur., Gold. Values: 129, 100, 100, 77½ Q.E.D.

Maury a tide-waiter candidate has been plucked for less ignorance.

An unknown species of duck has been discovered in the Manawatu River, in New Zealand. In size it is equal to a full-grown Turkey, and its wings are long and powerful. The ground colour is a variable ash grey, beautifully marked and spotted with white. The bill is small, broad, almost vermilion, and has a fleshy membrane. When disturbed it has a loud noise, between a quack and a scream.—New Zealand paper.

The six-mile race at Hackneywick, on Monday, between Lang and Mills, for the champion’s belt and £50, after a very exciting struggle, was won by Mills by six yards; time, 30 minutes 8 seconds.

At the great one-hour’s running match at Brompton, on Monday, Deerfoot maintained his lead to the finish; completing in the hour 11 miles 720 yards—Brighton second, Andrews third, Newman fourth, and Knowles last.

MANCHESTER, Monday.—Jonathan Andrews, manager of the City Bank, was brought up at the City Police Court this morning, and remanded for a week. His defalcations are believed to be heavy. The prisoner was admitted to bail in £500, and two sureties of £200 each.

LOSSES IN THE LATE GALES.—The wrecks reported during the past week number 182, making a total of 1461 for the present year. The following were reported on Saturday last:—The Neva Burder, from Sunderland—coals—foundered in the North Sea. The Queen, Sunderland, for Portsmouth—coals—foundered twenty-five miles from the Dutch coast, October 22d. The Tiger steamer, arrived at Hull from Hamburg, picked up the master and five of the crew of the Hylton brig, of Shields.

GARIBALDI’S CONDITION.—I have said that Garibaldi is dying, and I am afraid I have said truly. It is now ascertained that the ball is lodged in the wound, and that amputation is necessary; but no surgeon is willing to take upon himself the responsibility of pronouncing that decision, lest the patient should die under the operation, so much has he become wasted and enfeebled within the last fifty-two days. He dislikes to talk of politics, and complains of what he calls the diplomacy of Ratazzi and Depretis.—Daily News’ Turin Letter.

RUMOURED PLANS OF SOUTHERN EMANCIPATION.—It is said, and on good authority, that the Southern leaders, pressed by want of men, are turning their thoughts to plans of partial emancipation. Their idea is to abolish the law under which a man with any negro blood is held to be a negro, and substitute as a principle that any white blood makes a man civilly white, provided he is in the army. They calculate that this will give them a vast body of recruits, and create inextinguishable jealousy between the two coloured races, the mulattoes thus acting as buffers between the purely black and white races. That plan might succeed if all whites were statesmen—but they are not; and the mulattoes, incessantly insulted by low whites, are sure, as in Hayti, to ally themselves with the blacks, and act as their guides and officers.—Spectator.

“MANHATTAN” ON THE ARREST OF MR. TRAIN.—In his last letter to the Morning Herald, “Manhattan” says:—“Another Boston man, a son of Deacon T. Train, you will see by the papers, was taken out of a public meeting in Boston and locked up. His name is George F. Train, and is the same person who flourished in London. This poor fellow is insane. He will probably be brought on to New York, and be placed on Blackwell’s Island, or at the Bloomingdale Asylum. It will depend upon the fact whether he can raise 60 dollars a quarter to pay his way at Bloomingdale. The asylum on the island is free, being one of our public charities. At that place, under the charge of Dr. Ramsay, Train may be cured and restored to his friends, unless his disease should turn out to be a softening of the brain. He was always soft in that region, but never before regarded as dangerous until after his imaginary interview with the President.”

THE BILL OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—A Paris letter in the Globe says:—“The Japanese ambassadors, it is said, met with a disappointment in London. Most of the European governments have kept them at the expense of the Treasury, and they imagined that it would be the same in Great Britain. They however, moderated their expenses, and their bill only amounted to the modest sum of 100,000f. They sent the document to Earl Russell, who replied to them, “I cannot pay it. The English constitution does not authorise me, and I should require a bill of indemnity from parliament.” They then pay the money like persons who knew how to expend when necessary.”

The Confederate steamer Nashville, which escaped from the Tuscarora at Southampton, in England, is penned in Ogechae River, with no chance of escape. Her chief officer has been taken prisoner.—American Paper.

THE RECENT “CHILD DESERTION EXTRAORDINARY.”—A short time ago, a strange story appeared in the papers, giving an account of the desertion of a child, in a railway carriage, by the mother leaving it in the charge of a young lady who had offered to nurse it. The child was afterwards delivered to the Bristol Board of Guardians, and it has been in their custody since. On Friday, a woman appeared before the Board, and declared that the young lady was herself the mother of the child. The statement was denied, but the woman persisted in it, and there the matter rests for the present.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND.—The first volume of the census of England, which has just been issued, shows the numbers and distributions of the people in the several parishes and places. An abstract of the returns was published last year; a careful revision of them shows that on the 8th April, 1861, the population of England and Wales, with the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, including the army at home and the navy and seamen in the ports, rivers, and creeks—that is to say, all the persons in the kingdom—amounted in number to 20,509,671. The returns for Scotland having been also revised, the population of Great Britain on that day is found to have been 23,271,965; and the returns for Ireland, when the revision of these also is completed, will bring the population of the United Kingdom to about 29,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 2,138,615, notwithstanding that in the interval 2,250,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it was calculated that 640,316 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales had increased 11.33 per cent., the females population 12.50 per cent. The excess of females over males, 365,159 in 1851, had grown to 513,706 in 1861; and these figures do not include the army, navy, and seamen out of the kingdom. In Scotland the disproportion is still greater; in Great Britain, with the islands of the British seas, the excess of females over males in 1861 was 687,471, to which the Irish returns, according to the unrevised abstract, have about 150,000 to add. On the census night 62,430 persons were on board vessels in the harbours, rivers, and creeks of England and Wales, without reckoning persons in barges on canals; in the metropolitan districts, 8034 persons were on board vessels in the docks and the Thames. In England and Wales 124,962 persons were in workhouses and workhouse schools, 13,456 in hospitals, 24,207 in lunatic asylums, 26,395 in prisons and reformatories, 23,598 in orphan asylums and other principal charitable institutions, without reckoning in any instance the official staff in charge of these institutions; 80,839 persons, military and families of military, were in barracks. The population of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, which had previously been increasing, has, in the ten years under review, hardly maintained its number, except by an increase of the military force.

A BOY HANGED AT PLAY.—A lad named Jenkins, the son of a respectable farmer near Merthyr, was found hanging in the stable on Friday morning, quite dead. It is thought the lad had been “playing hanging,” and that his foot had slipped. He was only 13 years of age.

The postponement of the Cabinet Council was notified too late to prevent several of the Ministers travelling considerable distances to London in order to attend the Council. Among others, the Duke of Argyll reached town on Thursday morning, from his seat in Dumbartonshire, to which his Grace has since returned.

The Italian tailor, Morelli, who is said to have effected a saving for the War Office of 30,000l. a year by the more economical cutting of cloth, was tried at the Middlesex Sessions on Saturday, for stealing some cloth belonging to the War authorities. It was clearly proved that the cloth was some which had been saved by close cutting, and which Morelli had had permission to keep. He was of course acquitted.

Holloway’s Ointment and Pills.—Be ready.—Now many are suffering from throat and chest affections which rapidly run on to danger when maltreated or neglected. On the first appearance of irritation in either part, Holloway’s Ointment should be perseveringly rubbed twice a day upon the external skin, whence it will pass to the glands, and through them its beneficial influence will be distributed to every neighbouring organ. By this means all inflammation of the lining membrane will be subdued, and the air passages relaxed, both of momentous importance for the patient’s safety. It is not too much to state that this treatment, aided by Holloway’s Pills, a mild diet, and regulated temperature, has restored many to health when death seemed inevitable.

FREE PASSAGES AND NOBBLERS AND DINNERS TO BOOT!—There’s certainly nothing like competition, and the following, which we take from the Guelong Advertiser, is an instance of carrying the principle out to its utmost extent:—“Yesterday morning the steamer Wm Miskin, which offers to take passengers to Melbourne, for a shilling, was about starting, when the Citizen shifted her berth over to the Moorabool wharf, and exhibited a placard, intimating that she would take passengers, luggage also, for one shilling. This was met by the Miskin altering her announcement, and reducing the fare to sixpence—the Citizen immediately followed suit by offering a passage free. The Miskin, not to be beaten, announced that she would give a free passage and a nobbler to boot. The captain of the Citizen then left the wharf shouting that he would give a dinner and a passage to all who would go with him.”

AN OLD SAILOR’S LOVE FOR NELSON.—The Standard tells the following story in an article on the anniversary of Trafalgar:—“Some few years back we were inspecting some famous drawings in the shop of one of the first print-publishers of the day. The publisher was bland and courteous, according to his custom, but very peremptory and unyielding in the prices he was asking for the sketches over which he was engaged. There entered meanwhile into the shop an insignificant, shabby, little ill-clothed man, who asked, in a modest voice, the price of a print hanging in the window, and which was a fine engraving after Clarkson Sandfield’s celebrated picture commemorative of the Battle of Trafalgar. “Why, my man,” said the publisher, “what need have you of such a print?” “Sir,” said the little, old, feeble-speaking customer, very slowly and solemnly, “I was foretopman of the Victory when the Admiral was shot.” There was a pause, and then the man of business recovered himself, and said, “If you were one of Lord Nelson’s comrades, you shall have the print for a crown,” which was about the fourth of its selling price. Of course, a bystander followed so good an example, and in his turn added his contribution of half the required sum, and amidst a very unpleasant volley of whimpering and tears, which stopped his utterance of thanks, the purchaser retired with his print, and left those who had helped to his bargain as well pleased as himself. He had shown his medals, and discharge, and certificate of character, when he first declared his errand on entering the shop.

CUTTING REPLY.—Said one student to another, whom he caught swinging a scythe most lustily in a field of stout grass, “Frank, what makes you work for a living? A fellow with your talent and abilities should not be caught engaged in hard labour. I mean to get my living by my wits.”—“Well, Bill, you can work with duller tools than I can,” was the reply.

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**CONTENTS**—Journalism and "The Cornhill"—The Intellect of Women—Prosodic Verse and Poetic Prose—Modern Fine Style—The Writings of Mr. Meville—Mr. Thackeray as an Editor—Biographical Dictionaries—Popular Art Criticism—Personality in Novel Writing—Contrasts of Art at the International Exhibition—Living by the Pen—Mr. Buckle—The Writings of Mr. Trollope—Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's Writings—The Art of Paraphrasing—Legal Education—The Merits of Melodrama The Literature and Science of the Turf—The "Athensium" and Mr. Speeding—The Drama in the East of London—Reviews of all the New Books—Theatrical and Musical, and Fine Arts Criticism—Literary Gossip, &c.  
 The Budget apparently aims at a character and position holding, in reference to those of journals of the Athenaeum class, a relation similar to that of the Saturday Review towards such Journals as the Economist and the Economist. The articles in its department relating to literature do not consist solely of reviews of new books, but include also leading articles, having, or not having, any reference to recent publications, as the case may be. The Budget is certainly clever, and is at least more lively, as well as much more beautifully printed, than any other literary journal—Review.  
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 BOY'S WINTER TOPCOATS AND CLOAKS.

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 For this season is the most useful and durable ever introduced, and combines the ease of the Cloak with the comfort and Elegance of the Walking Coat. In beautiful variety of Material from 18s to 45s. All made on the Premises, and Workmanship guaranteed equal to bespoke.

**DRUMMOND & LESLIE,**  
**GREAT GLOBE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,**  
 151 & 161 ARGYLE STREET,  
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**TO THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS.**

**ALEX. LOUITTIT,** Inventor of the Storm-Proof Canoe, the Storm-Proof Marine Architecture, the Prevention of Accidents by Railways, and of several other inventions for the preservation of life and property by both sea and land, requests to mention that he will enter into partnership with any gentleman who will risk Two or Three Hundred Pounds, to demonstrate the practicality of these Theories, upon the condition that the proceeds be equally divided betwixt them.

If a lady shall enter into the speculation, A. L. will make her cashier, and allow her interest at the rate of 5 per cent. upon the money she so invests over and above her half of the profits. He does so on the following considerations:—  
 1. In consideration of the gross injustice done by certain officials to her sex in the cases of the murdered Jessie M'Pherson and the very-much-injured Mrs. M'Lachlan  
 2. In consideration of the very untruthful and ungentlemanly address delivered by Lord Deas in the case of the last-mentioned victim, and when his lordship knew full well it was not in the lady's power either to retire from his presence or to reply.

3. In consideration of the judge-ridden, judge-befooled, cowardly, and time-serving jury, who swallowed Lord Deas's most unprincipled "summing up," and returned their verdict of a verdict according; and  
 4. In consideration of the truly barbarous conduct of the old man of Sandford Place Murder notoriety, who has so grievously disgraced old age and our common civilisation.

N.B.—With respect to his invention, which may already increase the value of gas four hundred per cent., A. L. constantly enjoys it with unmingled delight when he either reads or writes. He has done so for above a year; and any gentleman may obtain ocular proof of the truth of this fact for himself by enclosing thirty postage stamps to him, and by mentioning the hour he will attend at 14 Houston Street, between 8 and 10 in the evening. Each gentleman at liberty to take two ladies with him.

He now begs to assure all that thus far any gentleman can ascertain for himself and his friends, in defiance of all the knaves and dunderheads who defraud and disgrace mankind, that his inventions are neither "tricks, dreams, nor visions," nor, as is fearfully often the case, the fruits of honest but poor men's mental toil, purloined to increase our already overwhelming records of crime and catastrophe, but that they are amongst the pure emanations of science to which "this devil-ridden world" of ours is indebted for every material blessing it has ever enjoyed in time past, or can enjoy while time exists.

14 Houston Street, Glasgow,  
 October, 1862.

**REAL FRENCH LACE FALLS,**  
 At Fifty per cent. Discount of Manufacturers' Prices, at REID'S SEWED MUSLIN AND UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSE,  
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TEAS—New Season—the Finest Quality COFFEES—Plantation, Ceylon, and Mocha. SUGARS—Patent, Crystallised, Crushed, and Loaf. TREACLE, and finest GOLDEN STREP. RAISINS—New Muscatels, Sultanas, &c. CURRANTS—New Patras, and West-za. FIGS—New Turkey, &c., the Finest.

**ROBERTSON, HEUGH & CO.,**  
 WHOLESALE GROCERS, 72 UNION STREET.

**ARNOTT & CO.,** anticipating the present rise in the price of LONG CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., make Large Purchases of these Goods in the month of July. They have also just received a Large Stock of LINEN GOODS, in DAMA & TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, TOWELLINGS, IRISH LINDANS, LAWN, DIAPERS, &c., &c., which they will sell while their present stock lasts at prices very little above what they could be now bought for.

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 CHRISTY'S PATENT TERRY COUNTERPANES.  
 The Stock of QUILTS and COUNTERPANES is large and well-assorted, having been bought early in the season, and is now selling considerably under the Manufacturers' present prices.

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 BLANKETS.  
 A. & Co have at present a very Large Stock of Summer-finished FLANNELS and BLANKETS, in Real WELSH and LANCASHIRE FLANNELS, in every different width and price.

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 As Woollen Goods are likely to go much higher in price during the Winter Season, A. & Co. would respectfully request Ladies to make their purchases early.

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The Stock will be arranged for Sale in the  
**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC**  
 TO-DAY (Saturday), and Following Week. Prices as right.

**SALE OF THE CONTENTS OF FOUR CASES OF VENICE GOODS ON SATURDAY (TO-DAY) AND FOLLOWING WEEK.**

**SALE OF THE CONTENTS OF SIX LARGE CASES OF VENICE GOODS ON SATURDAY (TO-DAY) AND FOLLOWING WEEK.**

**SALE OF UPWARDS OF 8000 PARIS MADE CARTEES DE VISIT ALBUMS ON SATURDAY (TO-DAY) AND FOLLOWING WEEK.**

**MESSRS. JAMES CLARK & Co.'s STOCK OF TIES, SCARVES, LAMBS' WOOL SHIRTS, AND UMBRELLAS.**

The Gentlemen's Scarfs that Messrs. Clark sold from 1s to 6s 6d are now marked from 2s to 2s 11d each. The Silk Neck Ties that Clark sold from 1s 6d to 3s 6d are now marked 8d to 1s 3d. The Auer silk Ties that Clark sold from 3s to 4s 6d are now marked from 1s 11d to 2s 11d. The Venetian's real India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs that Clark sold from 3s 9d to 5s are now marked from 6d to 8s now marked from 4s 6d to 5s 4d. The Lanes Wool Drawers that Clark sold from 6s 9d to 8s are now reduced to 4s 9d and 4s 11d. The Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas that Clark sold from 10s 6d to 12 6d are now reduced to 6s 11d, 7s 11d, and 8s 4d. The Silk Umbrellas that Clark sold from 15s 11d to 22s 6d are now marked from 14s 6d to 15s 10d. The silk Umbrellas that Clark sold from 18s 9d to 25s 6d are now marked from 14s 6d to 15s 10d. James Clark & Co's Stock of Tweeds, Cloths, Doekins, Meltons, Hats, &c.

The Scotch Tweeds that the Messrs Clark sold from 3s 6d to 3s 9d a yard are now marked from 1s 11d to 2s 9d. The Scotch Tweeds that Clark sold from 4s to 6s 6d are now marked from 2s 11d to 3s 11d. West of England Black and Fancy Doekins, that Clark sold from 4s 9d to 5s 6d are now marked from 3s 5d to 5s 6d. Yorkshire and West of England Broad Black Cloth that Clark sold for 8s 9d to 2s 6s—now marked from 6s 9d to 14s 11d. Fancy Coatings and Meltons that Clark sold from 8s 9d to 10s are now marked from 6s 9d to 11s 11d. The Beavers, Wintneys, and Lambkins that Clark sold from 6s 6d to 10s 6d are now marked 3s 11d, 4s 5d, 5s 11d, 6s 6d, 6s 11d, 7s 6d, and 8s 6d. Gentlemen's French Satin Hats that were sold from 8s 6d to 10s 6d are now marked 4s 11d, 5s 11d and 6s 11d. Ashton's best London Hats 8s 11d. Vesting that Clark sold at 2s 6d to 7s 6d are now marked from 1d to 2s 11d. Clark's Stock of Cloth and Tweed remnants will be sold at nominal prices.  
 James Clark & Co's Stock of Travelling Rugs Ready-Made Great Coat, Highland Capes, Vests, Tassie Ribbons and Aprons, &c.  
 The Travelling Rugs that Clark sold from 10s 6d to 4s, are now marked from 6s 9d to 2s 6d. The Travelling Mats that Clark sold from 15s 6d to 2s, are now marked from 6s 9d to 4s 6d. Geat's Highland Capes that Clark sold from 30s to 40s are now marked from 14s 11d to 2s 6d. 4000's C-oth Top-Coats that Clark sold from 16s 6d to 40s, are now marked from 1s 11d to 2s 6d. A few fine Collage Gowns at 10s 6d. A set of Lot of Dress Coats, suitcases, Vests, Trousers, &c., at one half Clark's price, handsome Ribbons at half the regular price. A few Swords and other Military Appointments.

**Special Lots of Haberdashery.**

1s 6d Bundles of the best Imperial Tapes, for 10yd; 5d, 6d and 9d Fancy Wool Table Mats, for 2yd, 3yd, and 4yd, 6d, 6d, and 6d Black silk Girdles, for 2yd and 4yd, 6d, 6d, and 9d Cards of Linen buttons, for 3d, 4d, and 4yd, 6d a yard Fancy Velvet Ribbons, for 2yd, 3d, 1s, and 1s6d large Chamois Skins, for 3d, 7d, and 9d

**Special Lots of Hosiery.**

Ladies' 2s 6d and 3s 6d with Swiss Knives, for 1s 3d and 1s 9d; Ladies 5s and 6s Knit Wool Vests, for 3s 3d and 3s 9d; Ladies 1s Knit Wool Armlets, for 6d and 7d; 1s and 1s 6d Knit Wool Scarfs, for 6d and 9d; 6d and 9d children's Knit Boas, for 2d and 3d; Ladies 1s 9d and 1s 6d carder Cashmere Stockings, for 1s 2d and 1s 7d; Gents 1s 6d and 1s 6d Lammas or sock Socks, for 11d, and 1s 6d; Gents 1s 9d and 2s 1s Merino Socks, for 11d and 1s 11d.

**Special Lots of Kid Gloves for this week's sale.**

Ladies 1s 6d white Italian Kid Gloves, for 10yd; Ladies 1s 10d White Kid Gloves, sewed with Black, for 11yd; Ladies Finest 3s 6d Paris Kid Gloves, for 1s 11d; Gents Finest 3s 9d Paris Kid Gloves, Pique Sewed, for 1s 11yd; Gents 3s Dugskin Gloves, for 1s 4yd; Ladies' and Gentlemen's 1s 6d Cloth gloves for 11yd; Misses 1s and 1s 3d Kid Gloves, for 7yd a pair.

**Anderson's Special London Bargains.**

Large Lot of silk Flush for Ladies Mantles and Jackets, original selling price, 7s 6d a yard, now reduced to 2s 3d a yard; Lot of Extra Rich and Wide Gros de Athens Silks, reduced from 8s 9d a yard to 4s 11d a yard; Lot of Rich Brocade Antie Dresses, reduced from 27 7s a Dress, to 2s 10s 6d; Special lot of Grace Silks, at 2s 7yd, 2s 11yd, and 3s 11yd a yard; French Ducapee Silks, at 2s 11yd, 2s 9yd, and 4s 3yd; bargain Lot of French Checked Silks, at 1s 11yd, 2s 3d, 2s 7yd, and 2s 11yd a yard; several Bargain lots of Boas, Mantles, and Victorines.

**Great Sale of Cartes de Visite Albums.**

2s and 2s 6d Albums, marked 1s 2s and 1s 4yd, 4s, 5s, and 6s Albums, reduced to 2s 5yd, 2s 11d, and 3s 11d, 6s, 7s, and 8s Albums, reduced to 3s 11d, 4s 3yd, and 4s 10yd.  
 9s and 12s Albums, reduced to 6s 11d and 7s 11d.  
 Albums that were sold from 10s 6d to 30s, are now marked 8s 11d to 15s 6d.  
 A lot of very rich Albums that cost from 45s to 100s, now marked from 27s 6d to 47s 6d.  
 Upwards of 800 to select from; many of the patterns are unique.

**Special Bargains of Venice Goods.**

Pearl Brooches, 10yd a pair; price in Venice Shops, 3s 6d. 5s Pearl Necklaces, for 1s 5d. 7s 6d Pearl Head Dresses for 1s 11d. Venice Enamelled Bracelets, 11yd each; Venice Shop Price, 3s 6d. Extra Rich Enamelled Bracelets, 1s 5d each; Venice Shop Price, 7s 6d each. Beautiful 3s 6d and 6s 6d Shell Boxes for 1s 2yd and 2s 11yd.  
 The Vienna Bargains consist of Fancy Boxes, Leather Bags, Albums, Toys, Jewellery, Trinkets, and Nic-Nacs.  
 The Great International Exhibition.  
 Last Week ANDERSON spent three days in the Exhibition, and purchased Three Avenues of Belgian Cloths, the whole Stock of the Zolverein Toys in the Exhibition, large portions of the Norway Court, and several departments in the German, Austrian, and French Courts. Mr. Anderson is now bargaining for several departments of the Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Newton-dland, Courts, also, several of the English and Scottish departments.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC WAREHOUSES.**

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Awarded by the Jurors, of Class 2, for the GLENFIELD STARCH. Being a Confirmation by some of the most eminent Scientific men of the age, of the SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF THIS WORLD RENOWNED STARCH.

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HAVING resolved to retire from the Trade, begs to submit his Large and Magnificent STOCK to his numerous Friends and Customers.

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DYEING AND CLEANING.

Carpets, Curtains, Crumblinets, Table-Covers, Chintz Prints, etc.

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With an immense assortment of other Useful and Ornamental Requisites suitable for Mansion or Cottage.

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Preserves the Beauty of LINENS AND MUSLINS. And imparts to them that freshness and bloom so much desired by families of distinction.

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CLOGS.

MEN'S BLUCHERS, 2s 4d per pair

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CRAWFORD'S CHEAP HAT AND CAP ESTABLISHMENT, 188, COWCADDENS.

Improved Ventilating Hats, with Grease-proof Bands, 10/6 Caps at 2/6, Unequalled.

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JAMES EPES, of London, Homeopathic Chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article perfectly pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect filtration 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.

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The Exciting Cause of Sickness.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve, and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the arteries and veins its distributors, and the intestines the channels through which the waste matter rejected in its production is expelled.

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Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable and dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary prescriptions, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

Sick Headache with Loss of Appetite.

A certain cure for headache, loss of appetite, and low spirits. These Pills may be taken without danger from wet or cold, and require no restraint on business or pleasure.

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The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough agent.

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This is the most distressing period in woman's history, if destitute thousands, the whole of the gross humours collect together, and like a tide sweep away health and life itself, if not timely and judiciously checked.

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Why are these diseases so fatal? The answer is self-evident—because the first disordered action is neglected, or the means for its rectification are misapplied.

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Any derangement of these delicate organs affects disastrously both the body and the mind. To the nervous invalid Holloway's Pills are an article of vital necessity.

Holloway's Pills are the best purifiers, and therefore the surest preventives of serious maladies; of which, if they be already established, they then become the most unremitting extirpaters.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

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Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1/3d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each Box.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

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TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

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Of the most inveterate kind, and in its worst forms, whether induced by bad air, unwholesome food, or family taint—even if inherited through three generations.

M. O'REILLY engages by a remedy, as safe as it is certain, entirely to eradicate all forms of this disease.

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M. O'R. can with confidence appeal to the public of Glasgow—among whom he has practised for many years—whether his treatment of the above-named diseases has not been eminently successful. His Medicines, though powerful, are so simple and safe that all who suffer may avail themselves of his assistance.

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

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—should be used in the following cases:—Palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, nervous debility, bad appetite, elevated legs, skin diseases, scurvy, scrofula or king's evil, gout, chronic rheumatism, stiff joints, spinal diseases, gland swellings, lumbago, piles, sore heads, tremors, stomach weakness, &c., &c.

A. CLARKE JUNR.'S GENUINE DANDELION GENTIAN CAMOMILE PILLS, A mild and safe aperient and tonic. The Pill 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, 63 & 70 LONDON STREET. May be procured,

HOREHOUD COUGH LOZENGES, at 3d 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 1/3d per ounce, 1s 3d 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, 2s 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. Advice from 9 to 12, from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 10. Local Agent for Dr. BUCHANAN'S MEDICINES.

**WHITE-BAIT CONCERT ROOMS.**  
**FIRST CLASS TALENT ARRIVING EVERY WEEK.**  
*See other Advertisements.*  
**JAMES SHEARER, Proprietor.**

**SOMETHING NEW.**  
**A PIE and a BOTTLE of Superior Claret**  
 for EIGHTPENCE, at  
**RALSTON, M'LAREN, & Co.'s, 197 & 199 Argyle St**

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**EWING'S PORTRAITS!**  
 ROYAL ARCADE—105 COWCADDENS.

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**BURNE'S**  
**ALBUM PORTRAITS.**  
 First Copy, 2s. 6d.; Extra Copies, 6d. Glass Portraits, from Sixpence upwards.  
 164 SALT MARKET.

WRITING MADE EASY.  
**MESSRS SMITH & GEORGE** undertake to bring the most imperfect hand into an elegant and flowing style of Penmanship in from Eight to Sixteen 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 following 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, &c. 2s. per Quarter.

NEW WINTER STOCK.  
**MESSRS. JOHN M'KNIGHT & CO.,** intimate the Return of their Buyers for the different Departments from the Markets with a most Carefully Selected Stock of NEW WINTER GOODS, in all Departments.

**FRENCH MERINOES, WINTER MANTLES, WINTER PRINTS, WINTER DRESSES, WINTER BONNETS, WINTER RIBBONS, PLAID SHAWLS, WINTER HOSIERY, WINTER GLOVES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DRUGGETS, TABLE DAMASK & TOWELLING.**  
 According to our system of business we visit the English Markets about the 1st of each Month, thereby we have our Stock continually receiving new Goods as produced by the Manufacturers, and by this saving the public that are buying the great annoyance so much complained of—of large Lots of Goods not suitable for the month that they are shown being pushed on them as New Goods, when they are really Old Stock that cannot be got clear of—  
 M'KNIGHT & Co., have one special request to make, which is, that before Purchasing they look at our Stock and judge for themselves, by comparing our Goods, at the prices asked with any other than. There is not a more certain way of judging Goods than by comparing one House against another. We feel confident of the Public decision by their comparison of Goods and Prices.  
 1600 Pairs of ENGLISH BLANKETS, from 5s 9d to 26s 9d.  
 178 Pieces of FLANNEL, from 1s to 1s 6d a yard, ordered early in the season before any rise had taken place, and purchased on cash terms.  
*Our Buyers Visit the Markets at the Beginning of each Month*  
**JOHN M'KNIGHT & CO.,**

**GLASGOW EDUCATIONAL HALL,**  
 138 BATH STREET,  
 (Recently the Glasgow Ladies' Institution.)

**THIS Establishment, for the Education** of Young Ladies from Five to Twenty Years, and for Young Gentlemen from Five to Thirteen Years, will be opened on the 1st of October, 1862.  
 The MUSICAL DEPARTMENT will be under the direct management of Mr. JULIAN ADAMS, who will be assisted by an efficient staff of Masters and Governesses.  
 The ENGLISH AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS will be superintended by Mr. M. WILSON of the Glasgow Model Schools, whose colleagues will be men of tried ability.  
 Masters of the first standing for LATIN, GERMAN, FRENCH, DRAWING, and PAINTING, VOCAL MUSIC, DANCING and CALISTHENICS; and Governesses for Needlework, etc., have been engaged.  
 The entire building has been greatly enlarged, thoroughly remodelled, and adapted to Educational purposes, according to the most advanced views. When occupied as the Glasgow Ladies' Institution, it contained 20 apartments; the accommodation for school purposes has been doubled, while no expense has been spared to secure proper light, heat, and ventilation.  
 It is the intention to provide the means of a first-class education, at a fee not exceeding from one half to two thirds of what is charged in West End Institutions.  
 Prospectuses may be obtained from Mr. Julian Adams, Ettrick Bank, Helensburgh, or at the Hall, 138 BATH STREET.  
**M. WILSON, Secy.**

**THE LONDON FLEET STREET.**  
**SAWYER'S Famous LONDON DINNER,** consisting of Two Soups, Two Fish, Two Entrées, Joints, 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. each.  
 Soups Fish Entrées, &c., à 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 Rhensish, Metelle and others Wines, imported expressly for London Dining.  
**S. SAWYER Proprietor.**

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.**  
 The Jurors of Class 2, have awarded a **PRIZE MEDAL** For the Superiority of **GLENFIELD STARCH.**  
 Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, Oilmen, &c.

**JAMES BOYD & CO.,**  
**ANDERSTON SOAP WORKS, GLASGOW.**  
 SOAP AND CANDLES FOR EXPORT.  
 MACHINERY OIL, nearly equal to sperm, 5s per gallon.  
 LARD OIL OF EXTRA FINE QUALITY.  
 Pale Seal, Sperm and Rape Oils, Composite, Mould, and Dip Candles, Soda, Ashes and Sta ch at the Lowest Prices.

**JAMES LYNCH,**  
**COACH AND CAB PROPRIETOR, POST-MASTER, AND FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,**  
 156 SALT MARKET.

**IN** drawing the attention of his present Patrons, and the general Public, to his increased facilities for affording them superior accommodation, 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 second to none in the City. Attendance is given Night and Day, to meet the wants of those requiring assistance in this particular department.  
 Mr. Lynch thinks it proper, at the same time, to state that at the request of a number of those gentlemen who have been in the habit of honouring him with their support, he has had built for him, and now in active operation, a number of first class CABS, which he will, on all occasions, be most happy to supply to order.  
 Stables and Carriage Yard, 15 and 17 Greendyke St., Where Orders can be Left.

**PRETTY BABY THINGS.**  
 There is nothing tends so much to the comfort and health of Infancy as Nice Clothing and Underclothing. Comfort brings health—health brings beauty; but beauty is brought out and health is kept up by paying proper attention and in dressing your children comfortably and prettily.  
 At my Stay Warehouse, 34 Argyle Street, I have recently opened a Room for the sale of Baby Things, and it shall be my study to make it proverbial for Pretty Baby outfits, as I shall keep and Sell nothing but what that name can be applied to.  
 This department does not interfere in any way with my Stay Rooms, which are up stairs; but I would have Ladies to be particular, when they are buying these things, to see that they are in the right shop, as an attempt is being made to get hold of my Trade under the pretext of a name—in fact, by putting up my exact Firm, Fyfe's Stay Warehouse—the object of which, although quite transparent, requires to be guarded against, as I have only one Place of Business and have no interest in any other.  
**FYFE'S STAY WAREHOUSE,**  
 (Opposite the Buck's Head.)  
 Sept. 3, 1862.

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**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.  
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 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.  
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 Established for 17 Years.

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

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**CANDLERIGGS.**  
**ALEXANDER ROSS'S**  
**SUPERIOR JAPAN PASTE BLACKING.**  
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 Forward Parcels, by the most Expeditious Steam and Railway Routes, to all Parts of the World.

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 Dates and full particulars may be had on application at **17 KENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW.**  
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**3 QUEEN'S SQUARE, BELFAST.**  
 Parcels from the Country should be addressed to the care of 'The Globe Parcel Express,' as above.  
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**FANCIS M'IVER,**  
 Manager for Scotland, 50 North Albion St. Glasgow 14th August, 1862.

**GLASGOW WHIP MANUFACTORY, SADDLERY & COACH FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.**  
 114 CANDLERIGGS STREET, (COMMERCIAL COURT, opposite St David's Church.)  
**HENRY BOYD** is prepared to offer his STOCK in WHIPS, which is very Select, at REDUCED PRICES, and has marked them in plain figures, from which there is no abatement.—A liberal Discount given to the Trade and Shippers.

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 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.  
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**WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,**  
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 All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired, All orders punctually attended to.

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

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**AMERICAN Steam Process for CLEANING and RESTORING LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES,** and Making them look like New.  
 Gentlemen's Hats Dressed, .. .. 0s 6d each.  
 Coats .. .. .. 1s. 6d ..  
 Trousers, .. .. .. 1s. 6d ..  
 Vest, .. .. .. 0s. 6d ..  
 All kinds of Tailoring done on the Premises, repairs punctually attended to.  
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 P.S.—Will not be held responsible for Clothes not Claimed after 3 months.

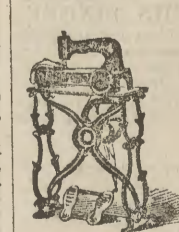
**SCOURING, DYEING, & CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**HUGH GIBSON,**  
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**BEGS** to intimate to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has Opened the above premises, where he carries on Dyeing and Cleaning in all its branches.  
 Moreen and Damask Curtains Cleaned, Dyed and Finished.  
 Crumblolths Cleaned, Dyed, or Presed, Chintz Cleaned and Glazed.  
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**PATENT AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES.**  
**R. E. SIMPSON & CO.**  
**BEG** leave to inform the Public that they are now supplying the SEWING MACHINES, of all 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 management, 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 or Shoe Manufacturer. The Machines are all manufactured under their own supervision, by experienced and skilful workmen, each Machine being thoroughly tested before leaving, and warranted. The Public are respectfully invited to call and inspect them.



**R. E. SIMPSON & CO.,**  
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**EVERY** Information and Assistance given to Creditors who become Subscribers to the National Trade Protection Association.  
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**THE** above Dining and Coffee Rooms have just been Enlarged and comfortably fitted up. Hot Joints, Soups, &c., from Half-past Twelve till Half-past Five o'clock. Tea, Coffee, &c., from Eight A.M. till Eight P.M.  
*The Times, Herald, Mail, Morning Journal, Scotsman, Cornhill, Macmillan, Punch, and other Papers taken in.*

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**W.M. COWAN,** Successor to Robert Ballantyne, Tuner, Musical Instrument Maker, Importer of Musical Instruments, and Musician, 36 Brunswick 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, Flutinas, Concertinas, Violins, Violoncellos, Gui ars, 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 the 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.  
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 Supplies Artificial Teeth on New and Improved principles from 2s. 6d each.  
 Best Mineral Teeth, 5s, Full Upper or Under Set, 21, Best 3l. 10s.  
 J. W. begs to call attention to the New Patent Self-Adhesive Vulcanite base, being free from Taste or Smell, and creating no irritation of the gum. Its Softness and Flexibility recommend it to the public.  
 Decayed Teeth Carefully Stopped or Stuffed.  
 Teeth extracted, with the New Patent Forceps, at charges strictly moderate.  
 Attendance Daily. Consultation Free.  
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**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GLASS AND CHINA WAREHOUSE,**  
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**J. & M. LAURIE** beg leave to return thanks to their Friends and the Public for their 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 EARTHENWARE, 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 Prices 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.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
**THE DIRECTORS** of the NATIONAL TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION respectfully intimate their having appointed MR. GEORGE RINTOUL, Accountant & Insurance Agent, Smithfield Buildings, 2 Oswald Street, as the Commercial Agent for Glasgow and West of Scotland; also to state that WOOD'S English, Irish, and Scotch Mercantile Informant and Trader's Guide (published by them) has been recently so improved in detail, &c., that they feel confident of its being immediately recognised as one of the most Effective Protective mediums against the contraction of bad or doubtful debts, ever presented to the notice of Bankers, Merchants, and Traders generally.  
 Solicitors for Glasgow—  
 Messrs HAMILTON & M'LACHLAN,  
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 All information respecting the collection of Debts, tracing of absconding Debtors, Commercial Status Department &c., can be ascertained on application at any of the agencies. Testimonials and Prospectuses; also List of Agencies and Solicitors, gratis.

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 Magnificence | Elegance in | Economy in  
 in Furniture. | Furniture. | Furniture.  
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**J. MACLUSKY** begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public generally, that he has the Largest Stock in Glasgow, his Premises occupying 150 feet by 200 feet, by which means he is enabled to keep an Extensive Variety of HOUSE FURNISHING, both New and Used, suitable for Town, Country, or Coast, consisting of:—  
 Telescope Tables | Feather Beds | 2, 3, & 4 Doored  
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 Commodes | Beds | Canterbury's  
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 Wash Stands | Easy Chairs | Lobby Tables  
 Toilet Tables | Chairs, in Sets | Hat Stands  
 Tester Beds | Cheval Mirrors | Office Tables  
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Bedding in Great Variety—Feathers, Wool, and Cotton.  
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 All Goods Marked in Plain Figures—One Price Only. Terms Cash.  
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 Nos. 34, 39, 40, 41, and 42, GREAT CLYDE STREET GLASGOW.  
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